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CITY ON A HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—14 April 1983—Volume 16, Issue 23

Heroes Of the Holocaust

The 40th Anniversary of The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

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Gold Medalist—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1982—

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Phone: editorial: 429-2430; business, 429-4350; advertising, 429-4359. Send all mail to *City on a Hill*, UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. *City on a Hill* is published weekly from the last week in September to the first week in June except for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Winter Quarter break by *City on a Hill Press*, a registered University of California at Santa Cruz student organization. Subscriptions are available for $12 per year or $5 per quarter (10 weeks). Make checks payable to *City on a Hill Press*.

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."

—The Clash

NEWS ON THE MARCH

HEADLINE OF THE WEEK: San Francisco *Chronicle*, April 7, 1983: "LIFE IS BORING, KILL ME"—GUNMAN TELLS POLICE.

OSCARS GO TO INDIA (ALMOST): Sir Richard Attenborough's *Gandhi* swept the 55th Annual Academy Awards Tuesday night, winning eight Oscars, including Best Picture, Best Actor (Ben Kingsley as Mahatma Gandhi), Best Director, and awards in six other categories. Meryl Streep won Best Actress for her performance as a concentration camp survivor in *Sophies' Choice.* Best supporting actor and actress went to Lou Gossett for *An Officer and a Gentleman* (Gossett is the third Black actor to be honored by the Academy) and to Jessica Lange in *Tootsie.* Best documentary went to the film "If You Love This Planet..." which was the source of controversy when the US Department of Justice attempted to label the Canadian-made movie as alien propaganda. Terri Nash, producer of the documentary, thanked the Justice Department "for their tremendous effort in promoting the film" when accepting the award.

PHIL BURTON DIES: Representative Phillip Burton (D-San Francisco) died suddenly last Sunday at age 56. Burton had served in Congress for nearly 20 years. He is best remembered for his sponsorship of the 35,000 acre Golden Gate Park National Recreation Area, and his long and distinguished history of working for conservation, social services, and labor benefits. Ironically, Burton died only six months after winning the hardest-fought election of his career against millionaire conservative Milton Marks, a victory which Senator Alan Cranston (D-CA) called "the most important victory" on the November 1982 election. San Francisco Mayor Diane Feinstein called Burton "a virtuoso in the art of politics" and asked that his body be allowed to lie in state in the San Francisco City Hall. Burton's widow, Sala, is expected to run for Burton's seat in Congress.

GAMMAS KILLED THE RADIO VETS: The Veterans Administration has agreed to give free medical treatment to veterans exposed to radiation during atomic tests. The policy change was announced last Wednesday at a Senate Veterans Affairs meeting. Over 2067 veterans have filed for disabilities they blame on exposure to radiation. The VA has approved 29 of them.

PLO AMBASSADOR HONORS JEWS: The Palestinian ambassador to Poland announced Monday that he planned to lay a wreath in Warsaw honoring the Jews who died in the 1943 Warsaw Ghetto Uprising (see cover story). Fouad Yaseen told the Los Angeles *Times* in a telephone interview that this was not unusual: "We [the PLO] are not against Jews as Jews, we are against the Zionist movement. As concerns Jews, especially those who struggled against Nazis, we consider them our comrades and our brothers." Until Yaseen's announcement, Egypt was the only Arab country scheduled to honor the anniversary of the uprising.

MORE BAD TASTE: The nominee slated to head the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Alfred Regnery, was questioned in Washington Monday about a bumper sticker on his car. The sticker that prompted the inquiry reads: "Have you slugged your kid today?" Regnery told reporters that it was just a joke, and that he had bought it after "one of the kids" showed him an ad for it.

SEND HIM BACK?: "Reagan, Reagan, he's no good. Send him back to Hollywood!" was the theme chant of thousands of laid off steel workers in Pittsburgh last Wednesday, who were gathered at the site of a presidential address on economic hope in the computer age. The crowd of over 4,000 was composed mostly of blue collar workers, who carried placards saying things like "Jobs, not bombs.'" Other signs were held up as the presidential motorcade flew by, including "Feed the hungry, not the Pentagon," and "This is not Reagan Country." Most of the crowd were assembled outside the Pittsburgh Hilton, where Reagan addressed 120 auto workers who are being retrained for computer repair and maintenance. Reagan also spoke to trainees at the Control Data Institute, and later to a conference on "dislocated workers." The president said the country was "going through a basic technological transition," and managed to blame former President Carter for unemployment while ignoring his lapsed campaign promise to reduce joblessness.

LEADING PARTY RETAKES JAPAN: For three decades the Liberal Democratic Party has controlled the Japanese government, but they have recently suffered two major defeats in the gubernatorial elections, causing speculation that their reign might be ending. Elections last Sunday, however, brought 11 of their 13 candidates to victory in local elections for governor. An estimated 64 percent of eligible voters cast ballots in the election, which included races for governors in 13 of Japan's 47 prefectures, 2,660 prefectural assembly seats, 656 city council seats, and mayoral elections in two major cities.

PLO SPLINTER GROUP KILLS ENVOY: A Palestinian envoy was gunned down in Albufeira, Portugal on Sunday by an unidentified assailant at a meeting of the Socialist International. The Revolutionary Council of the Fatah, a group that broke away from the PLO in 1974, took responsibility for the assassination in a statement issued from Damascus, Syria. Dr. Issam Sartawi, the envoy, was not a member of the PLO executive or central committee, but has been representing the organization for years, and was a frequent advisor to PLO chair Yassir Arafat. Sartawi advocated recognition of Israel by the PLO, and the assassination is seen by international analysts as a direct blow at Arafat, who has been working on peace proposals with King Hussein of Jordan for the past ten days. Sartawi has been the main (informal) link between the PLO and the Israeli peace movement, and his death will certainly impair efforts to develop terms for negotiation. The PLO's refusal to recognize Israel as a sovereign nation is the usual reason given by the Israeli and US governments for refusing to open direct negotiations with the PLO.

Washington Emerges Victorious

by Mark Zaretsky

The campaign is over, votes have been tallied, and the clear victor in the bloodiest mayoral race in Chicago's history is US Representative Harold L. Washington.

"We are here to celebrate a resounding victory," Washington told 15,000 ecstatic supporters at Donnelley Hall on Chicago's Near South Side as he began his victory speech at 1:30am (PST) Wednesday.

"Out of the crucible of this city's most trying election," he continued, "Blacks, whites, Hispanics, Jews, gentiles, and Catholics of all stripes have joined hands to form a new Democratic coalition...there will be more people, more kinds of people involved, than in any government in the history of Chicago... The whole world is watching, and Chicago has sent a powerful message."

The first Black mayor ever for the nation's second largest city, Washington beat his Republican opponent, Bernard Epton, by a narrow 51.4 to 48.3 percent margin, bringing in 98 percent of the Black vote. The turnout was the highest in Chicago history. Washington garnered 656,727 votes to Epton's 617,159. Socialist Worker's Party candidate Ed Warren came away with 3,725 votes.

The campaign reached the boiling point in its final days, with racial epithets flying on both sides, particularly from the Epton camp. The Republican campaign dropped their "Epton for Mayor—Before It's Too Late" commercials, but many voters on Chicago's predominantly white Northwest and Southwest sides took to wearing "Bigots for Bernie" buttons and another badge that featured a watermelon with a red diagonal slash going through it. Other voters in the decisive North Side lakefront area displayed "Honkies for Harold" buttons on their lapels.

In the end it was a surprisingly high 40 percent vote for Washington in the six liberal North Side lakefront wards, coupled with a majority vote among the city's Hispanic population, that clinched the election for Washington.

"There was just no way I was gonna vote for Bernie *Inepton*," said Near North Side office furniture salesperson David Hull, a self-described "lakefront liberal.""Epton ran the racist campaign," he added, "The guy's such a crybaby, a poor loser, a poor sport...he just did not come off as a real candidate."

Epton left his campaign headquarters Tuesday night without even a concession speech. Dozens of his campaign workers were left waiting. Epton also failed to show up for a "prayer luncheon" Wednesday afternoon, sending his brother in his place. Unsuccessful Democratic challengers Richard M. Daley and Mayor Jane M. Byrne, however, did show up to honor Washington's plea for unity. "I wish Harold luck," Epton said in an interview Wednesday, "He's gonna need all he can get...maybe now he will learn to pay his taxes." Epton also referred to critics of his campaign as "just slime."

The Chicago race should significantly affect the 1984 presidential election, as evidenced by visits paid on Washington's behalf by Democratic presidential candidates Mondale, Cranston, Glenn, Hart, and by Senator Kennedy. It is unclear whether Washington's victory will help the Democrats by keeping Black voters within the party, or whether the racial divisiveness of the campaign will make it that much easier for Ronald Reagan to defeat an obviously splintered Democratic organization.

Police Brutality Trial Begins

by Dave Tracey

MICHAEL KAY

The long awaited trial of four former Santa Cruz police officers charged with brutality, assault, and conspiracy began this week with opening arguments before the six man and six woman jury.

Assistant District Attorney Ralph Boroff, the chief prosecutor, called the officers' actions a "conspiracy to obstruct justice" by harassing people while working as police officers.

Boroff gave detailed accounts of more than a dozen incidents involving former cops Rick LeMarquand, Mike Redus, Joseph Sanchez, and Ed Chevalier. LeMarquand, once the supervisor of the other three, sat at the same table as the three defense attorneys while the other accused officers sat behind them. Two other officers were indicted last May along with the four defendants. Former officer Mark Cattani pleaded no contest to a conspiracy charge and had other charges against him dropped in exchange for cooperating with the prosecution. Former Lieutenant Donald Hollen will be tried on a single assault charge later.

The prosecution is accusing the defendants of undertaking a conspiracy to "rid the city of transients" which began with nighttime "camper patrols" in the fall of 1979. Boroff said that at the initial briefing for the patrols, led by Hollen wearing a black commando jump suit and jump boots, officers were told to neither cite nor arrest campers, but to "counsel" them.

Later in his presentation Boroff spoke of citizens who "failed the attitude test," meaning they talked back to or were belligerent to the police. For this, said Boroff, they were harassed, slapped, punched, choked, burned with a cigarette, kicked, and hit with sticks and saps (a flat piece of leather weighted with lead). Other times, according to Boroff, subjects who were passive and offered no resistance were also beaten.

Defense attorneys, in their opening statements, admitted that some of the incidents took place as stated but said they amounted to no more than "band-aid" injuries resulting from brief outbursts of temper and do not constitute felonies. Also the accused were said to be pressured by high level police administrators and the community to solve the problem of transients being in town. Two of the officers—Sanchez and Chevalier—were portrayed as victims of racism in the department. Attorney William Glass said Chevalier was told by a supervisor: "Dumb fucking Mexican. Don't you know how to write a report?"

Glass spoke of an incident in which Chevalier is accused of hitting a subject with nunchukas (two sticks joined by a chain used in martial arts). Glass said that Chevalier "acted like a boy, as men do sometimes" in choosing to carry them. He said the striking was "not appropriate conduct—but not intentional, not assault" and that Chevalier "accidentally" hit the person on the head.

Each of the defense attorneys blasted officer Nick Marinos, who will be a key witness for the prosecution. Marinos has implicated several of the officers in preliminary hearings and confessed to taking part in beatings himself. It was learned that he was suspended briefly by the department for his actions but has not been charged by the district attorney because of his willingness to aid the prosecution.

Paul Meltzer, defense counsel for Mike Redus, said Marinos "would do anything whatsoever to keep his job" and "accuses others of his own brutality." Boroff said Marinos would probably testify on Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

Currently the prosecution is presenting its case. On Tuesday, Boroff called his first witness, Kevin Foley, who testified that LeMarquand threw him to the ground and punched him repeatedly while Redus kicked him in the ribs. Foley, who had been camping illegally, said the beating left him with his eyes swollen shut and his lip bleeding. He did not report the incident to other officers, he said, because he feared for his life.

The prosecution then called current officer Bob Hennig, who testified that he saw LeMarquand and Redus strike Foley. Hennig did not report the incident at the time, he said, because he thought it was an isolated case of misconduct, he didn't believe there would be any administrative support for a complaint, and the officers were friends of his.

Tuesday afternoon Boroff called James Johnson, a former security officer at Long's Drug Store on Front Street, who testified he saw Redus strike a handcuffed shoplifter several times in the face with a sap. In cross-examination, defense attorney Meltzer focused on Johnson's mistakenly identifying Mark Cattani as the other officer at the scene, which took place over two years ago.

During a break in the trial Chevalier spoke of the pressure from the department to be "tough." His initial probation was extended for a year, he said, because they weren't sure he was tough enough. He also said the upper level police administrators were responsible for the prevailing attitude on the force and that they decided, "If it's got to be a fallen angel, let it be a small angel." He also said he plans to explain this when he takes the stand later in the trial.

The trial is expected to last eight weeks.

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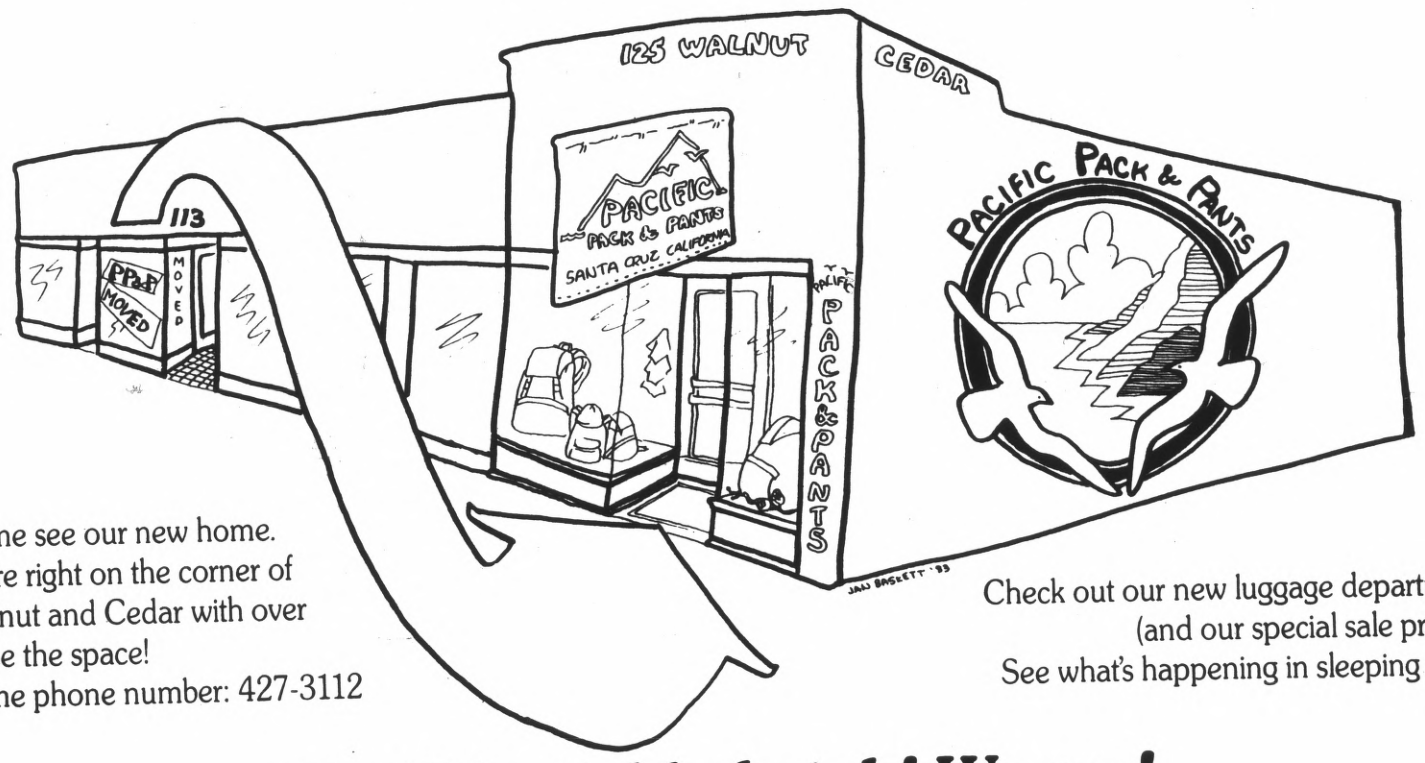

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Initiative Drive Started

Santa Cruz Money Out of South Africa

by Mark K. Cassell

At any given time, $11-$13 million of Santa Cruz money is invested in institutions such as Wells Fargo and Bank of America, which in turn invest heavily in South Africa and discrimination against millions of Black South Africans.

In 1981 US investment in South Africa was estimated at $50 billion. In 1982 it rose by another $2.8 billion, making the US the second largest investor in South Africa, providing one-third of all the country's foreign loans.

These statistics, along with the troubled state of the US economy, have sparked a growing movement in Santa Cruz and around the nation to pressure businesses to divest their money from South Africa and re-invest it in the United States.

Locally, the Campaign For Responsible Public Investment has recently formed to place an initiative on the November ballot which would force the city to divest its money in institutions that invest in South Africa. These funds would be invested in companies which keep most of their money in Santa Cruz.

"We feel the city of Santa Cruz has no business investing our tax money in such a way that would support apartheid. We feel it should be used to aid the local economy by creating jobs and housing," said Glen Schaller, one of the campaign organizers.

Schaller believes that one of the reasons the issue should be put to a vote rather than have the city council simply pass an ordinance is education. "Being able to vote on an issue of where tax monies go allows for the education of people concerning South Africa as well as letting people decide for themselves where their tax money goes."

For the initiative to get on the ballot, the campaign needs 2,823 valid signatures by June 10. The petition drive begins April 24 and Schaller and other organizers say they are optimistic.

"I think that the people of Santa Cruz will be very supportive and I see very little problem in getting enough signatures to put the initiative on the ballot for the November election," said Schaller.

If the ordinance is placed on the ballot and passed, it will put Santa Cruz in company with Berkeley, Davis, Philadelphia, and the states of Delaware and Massachusetts, all of whom have passed similar ordinances.

The April 6 edition of *In These Times* reported, "The Massachusetts action was the latest in a series of state and local initiatives in the past year that will take $300 million out of firms that do business with South Africa. The divestment movement has achieved more in the past 12 months than in the previous 12 years."

Pressures toward divestment are having effects all over the US. The state of Michigan has barred state educational institutions from investing in companies operating in South Africa. And in the controversial mayoral race in Chicago, both Republican and Democratic candidates said they would seek to withdraw city funds from Chicago's two largest banks if they do not stop selling South African kreugerrands.

Last year, General Electric abandoned a planned mining venture in the Kwazulu (an area in eastern South Africa) Black "homeland" because of anti-apartheid pressures and because of the passage of divestment legislation in Connecticut, its headquarters. Chrysler also announced it was selling its share of the Sigma Motors Corporation, South Africa's third largest auto and truck manufacturing company and site of a prolonged 1981 strike by Black workers.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company sold 75 percent of its subsidiary tire-making company in Port Elizabeth to South African interests.

Yet even with this increase in opposition to investment in South Africa, the Los Angeles *Times* reported recently, "American investment in South Africa has increased during the past several years despite strong protests within the United States by opponents of this country's discriminatory racial policies."

Part of the reason for this continued investment may lie in the $3.3 million pro-South African lobbyists spent on selling the South African government's policies to the American people in 1981. That is the last year for which a national total is available.

The money has gone toward providing pro-South Africa books and films to American schools and libraries, as well as taking out paid advertisements in the *Wall Street Journal*, New York *Times*, and other major US publications.

However, movements such as the one in Santa Cruz are making a dent in the gigantic investment flow.

The LA *Times* reflected on that opposition when it said, "The new wave of legislation—enacted or proposed—could affect much larger stock holdings in companies with South African connections. Some company executives have expressed concern about the impact."

In addition there has recently been organized opposition on campus to investment by US banks in South Africa. Students have called for the elimination of the Wells Fargo automatic teller on campus. They have passed out flyers telling of Wells Fargo's investment in the repressive governments of Chile (where 30,000 have died in concentration camps) and South Africa, and have been instrumental in encouraging other students to transfer their money from Wells Fargo to local institutions like the Santa Cruz Community Credit Union.

The university chapter of the Democratic Socialists of America is also working to have the initiative placed on the ballot. Three of their members are on the organizing committee for the Santa Cruz initiative and the chapter has plans to work on getting enough signatures for the ballot.

Local supporters of the initiative say it is necessary for two reasons: first, that US investments to South Africa, an "oppressive, racist nation," should be stopped. Second, they state that the money would be better spent helping the local economy.

For further information concerning the initiative, call Glen Schaller at 425-5174 or John Muir at 458-2875.

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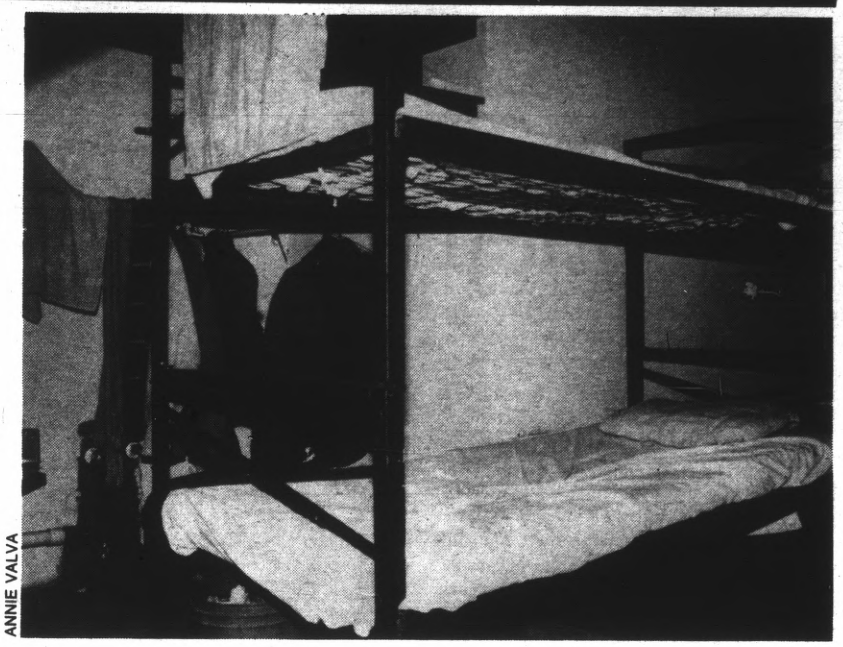
Homeless in Santa Cruz

Where Do They Go?

by Kerry Nelson



ANNIE VALVA

For most people a "home" connotes comfort, rest, and stability. But a growing number of Americans live without the benefits of having a place to call their own.

There are approximately 2 million homeless and 31.8 million people living below the poverty level in the United States today, according to a recent survey conducted by the Salvation Army. The same survey indicates that in Santa Cruz, 51 individuals and 45 families have no home.

Prompted by these findings, a Santa Cruz Shelter "task force" formed recently, "a network of churches, community service groups, businesses and local agencies" to deal with the problem, announced Mayor Bruce Van Allen in a press release earlier this month. The task force, headed by Van Allen and Major Martha Galbraith of the local Salvation Army, has established a Shelter Hotline for people in need of emergency temporary housing. In addition, University Services Agency/Riptide, a part of the coalition, is planning to establish a permanent shelter for Santa Cruz.

"People are homeless because of economic dislocation, inadequate pensions, the recent storms, violence in the household, mental health system cutbacks and other reasons" Van Allen said. A catch phrase appearing more and more frequently is the "new poor," defined as those who are displaced because of the current unemployment situation, or because they can no longer afford the housing they once occupied.

There are three shelters in Santa Cruz. All will house anyone sponsored by the Salvation Army or a similar organization in the task force. The New Life Center, 707 Fair Street, has room for 14 adults and a few children; the St. George Hotel will house people if rooms are available; and Mariposa House shelters battered wives.

The shelters provide emergency housing only, usually for no more than one night per person or family. Galbraith defined an "emergency" case as someone who has "a sudden problem like having things stolen." Walter Vincent, director of the New Life center shelter, stated their priorities: "We don't ask where they come from, but why they need the housing. If they've been sleeping under a bridge for the last two months and will be for the next two months, it's not an emergency."

Workers at the New Life center claim that the majority of those who take advantage of the shelter for a night are "usually people that don't have any place to go" and who are "trying to find something stable."

Galbraith noted that many people have lost places in hotels recently because they've been asked to pay rent on a weekly—as opposed to monthly—basis. Other people have difficulty establishing permanent residency for a similar reason; they cannot afford the down payment of first and last month's rent on an apartment. In Santa Cruz, renting a place is not an easy task. As Vincent pointed out, "We have less than a one percent vacancy rate." It is even more difficult for the poor to find affordable housing.

Another problem with settling in Santa Cruz is the high unemployment rate. Paul Martin, Intake Director of New Life Center, pointed out, "They're lucky if there's an opening in one out of a hundred places. Many are discouraged in finding a place of work or even a place of residence."

The New Life Center has housed people in need off and on for the past 11 years. A year ago, Vincent reestablished the shelter. "I took over as director and set up the program with bunk rooms." Last year the shelter could afford to house no more than 16 people a month. But now, stated Vincent, "because of the shelter hot-line working with the Salvation Army," New Life has been able to provide more people with emergency shelter. In February of this year they put up 30 people and in March, 44.

Workers at New Life Center have noticed an increase in the number of families staying at the shelter. The Salvation army, which sponsored 36 families for emergency housing in Santa Cruz in 1981, sponsored 358 families in 1982, nearly ten times as many as the year before. Many of these families live in vehicles.

"We were surprised in our survey that a number of children in schools had no address because their parents were living in vehicles," said Galbraith. "A child needs an address."

"There's not much stability, and it's cramped," said Martin concerning families forced to live in vehicles. "Kids have a need of belonging...it's disturbing for them that they don't have a place to call home...it's disturbing for anyone—not just kids."

If a person needs shelter for a night in Santa Cruz, they can call the Shelter hot-line at 429-ROOM. An operator will put them through to one of the sponsoring organizations which will then determine if the caller is truly in need, and if so, where they can stay for the night.

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Alternative Housing Issue

Last Chancers Caught In Political Battle

by Todd Woody

Housing, particularly low-income housing, has become a controversial issue in Santa Cruz county in recent years. While local politicians have debated rent control, building codes, and permit systems, a number of individuals have acted on their own to solve their housing problems by building their homes in remote areas of the county. Over the past ten years these owner-builders have constructed houses, often in violation of building, environmental, and sanitation codes, in the Last Chance, Summit, Skyline, and other areas isolated from the urban centers along the Monterey Bay.

Since the mid-1970s the Last Chance Road community near Big Basin has emerged as a reluctant symbol of the alternative housing issue, and of the political confrontation between conservative and liberal forces in the county.

Although Last Chance is only one of many such communities and represents only five percent of the county's rural population, it has become the center of much unwanted attention from the media, the sheriff, and the planning department.

"It seems every time a story appears in the press about Last Chance the sheriff's department or the inspectors are up there hassling the residents," said Hal Levin, a visiting UCSC lecturer of environmental science and activist in United Stand, a countywide organization that seeks building and environmental code reform.

"The main reasons we have attracted so much attention," explained Don Harris, a Last Chance resident and United Stand member, "Is that we are an isolated, identifiable community and we are in Gary's [Patton's] district." Patton, a liberal member of the board of supervisors, has represented the Third District, which encompasses the Last Chance area, since 1975.

A locked gate guards the entrance to the Last Chance Road community. Five miles down the narrow road, approximately 70 owner-built houses are scattered throughout the hills of northern Santa Cruz county. Although the residents have been alternatively characterized as dope growers and outlaws by conservatives, and iconoclasts by more liberal individuals, Harris says the Last Chance residents are like any neighborhood with differing viewpoints, except that "we are brought closer together because of our isolation and because we are beleaguered by the county. There's nothing bizarre or mystic about us."

According to Patton, the majority of the houses in the Last Chance area were constructed in the early and mid-1970s. Because individual landowners did not have legal access (a road leading to their property), they could not obtain building permits and subsequently violated various county codes when they went ahead and erected their homes.

In addition, those structures built after 1978 are in violation of the Growth Management System, which limits the amount of new construction in the county. This measure requires builders to secure a growth management allocation to comply with the building code. Permits are issued by lottery and it can take years to obtain an allocation.

According to Harris, local conservatives such as Supervisor Dan Forbus and Sheriff Al Noren have made Last Chance a political issue, ignoring the county's continuing inaction regarding the adoption of a local version of a state regulation that would permit alternative housing in remote areas.

"I don't think they [Forbus and Noren] really care about it [Last Chance]," said Harris. "I think they are out to get Gary Patton."

Noren denied he was "in cahoots with anybody against Gary Patton."

The conflict between Last Chance and the county has dragged on for nearly a decade and has involved an array of issues and officials, including the board of supervisors, the sheriff, and various agencies of the Planning Department.

Although charges of environmental damage, outlaw building, selective enforcement of building codes, and police harassment are common throughout the county, the Last Chance community continues to attract the most attention.

One of the reasons it has attracted the sheriff's attention is that the Last Chance community lies in one of the county's many marijuana cultivation areas. According to Harris, the sheriff's deputies have harassed Last Chance residents during the department's annual pot eradication raids. The Last Chance community is currently suing Noren to obtain a permanent injunction restraining his department from harassing the residents.

Noren has accused the Last Chance residents of causing environmental damage in the area by cutting timber, disposing of sewage, and grading illegally. "I think that these so-called environmentalists are using that term as a front to control things the way they want or to do things the way they think things should be done," said Noren.

Harris called Noren's allegations of environmental damage "hogwash," saying that the deputy who made those observations, "doesn't understand how the environment works.

"The county talks about environmental damage in Last Chance but in the meantime the county itself is an environmental disaster. The San Lorenzo River is practically a running sewer," said Harris.

Levine says there has been very little environmental damage in Last Chance. "There's a lot of peer pressure to respect health and sanitation conditions," he said.

KARIN VICTORIA

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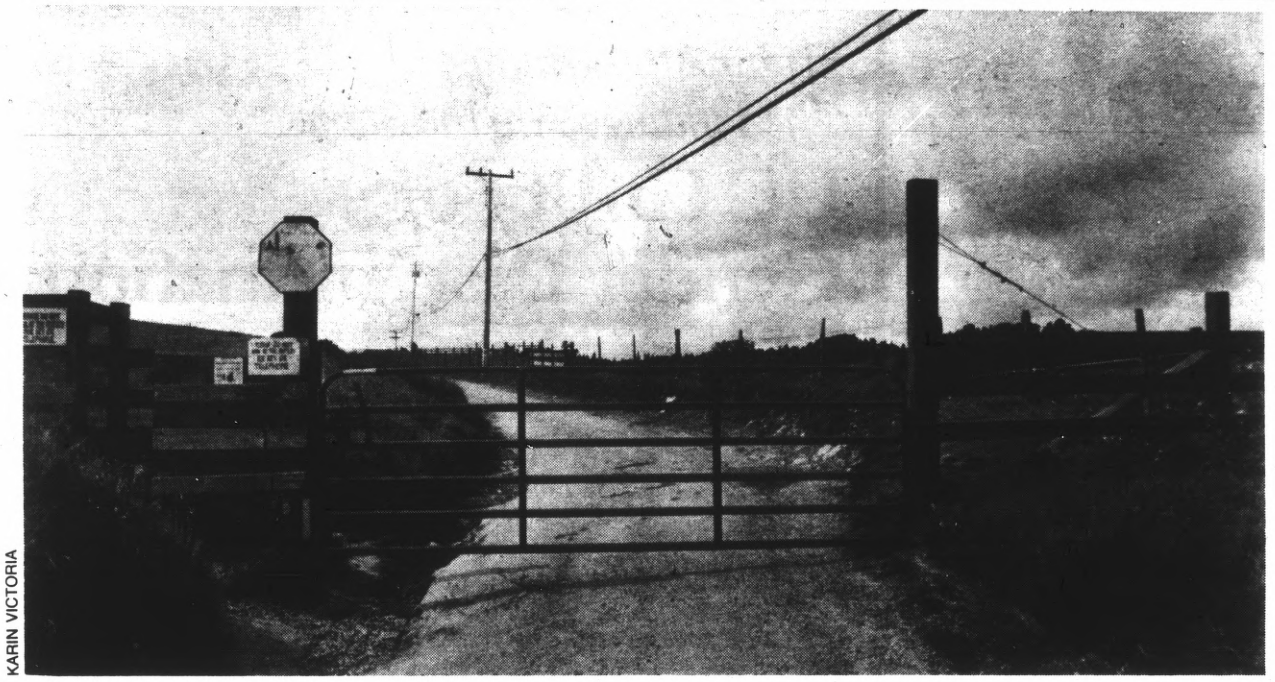

KARIN VICTORIA

Forbus has voiced his opposition to what he perceives as discrimination on the part of the building inspection department in the enforcement of building codes and the growth management system. "If we are going to enforce building codes in places live Live Oak and Aptos, we have to enforce them all over the county," said Forbus. "Gary sits on the board and tells people that they must comply with Measure J [the Growth Management System], and yet his district is rampant with violations. He's talking out of both sides of his mouth."

Patton agreed that building codes must be enforced throughout the county, but said rurals areas like Last Chance present special problems. "When it comes down to it, past violations [houses already built] are extremely hard to deal with. It takes a lot of time and money to abate such violations because people have legal and constitutional rights which they will exercise if the county tries to tear down their houses." According to Patton, "One of the biggest areas of building violations is in Forbus's Live Oak district, although those infractions are of a different kind involving illegal garages, keeping horses, and the such."

Forbus admitted that budgetary constraints are a factor in enforcing building codes but said, "Politically, it has been a no-no to go up there [to Last Chance] and start red-tagging and hauling people into court."

When asked why the board of supervisors has not taken specific action against Last Chance and other rural areas, Forbus replied, "Ever since Gary has been on the board he has protected them. He hasn't been willing to put people in there and try to enforce the codes."

Harris denounced Forbus's allegation as "absolutely not true. Gary has never offered us a deal or protection. He has taken a bad rap [from the conservatives] for that."

Patton emphasized that he had supported a proposal to hire eight additional full-time inspectors to halt existing violations and start eliminating past infractions.

"The board refused to do it. I don't think the board is really serious about this issue. It seems that other conservatives such as Noren are trying to do a political number on me by trying to link me to marijuana cultivation in my district," said Patton. "When the board had conservative majorities after my election and after the recall they still didn't take any action against illegal dwellings in the rural areas."

Concerning violations of Measure J, Patton said, "I am very upset about subversion of the Growth Management System. Clearly, if our community is going to regulate growth we have to apply the system on an even-handed basis. However, I think it's appropriate to consider different standards of building codes in certain remote areas that would allow those people to live their own lives and comply with health and safety standards."

Seven years ago the state of California gave the county the legal opportunity to enact alternative housing standards as advocated by Patton. The state proposed "Class K" guidelines to assist counties in developing alternative standards for rural and remote housing. In 1977 the board of supervisors appointed the Santa Cruz Committee on Alternative Standards for Owner-Built and Occupied Dwellings to study the Class K proposal and make recommendations.

While the committee, which included Levin as chair and Harris as one of the five district representatives, along with various state and local officials, researched the Class K guidelines, the state invested those guidelines with the force of law by transforming them into "cabin standards." These regulations required local action to enact their provisions.

In April 1978 the committee presented its finding to the board of supervisors and recommended that Santa Cruz county "adopt regulations for owner-built housing which will be more acceptable to the many energetic and creative individuals building their own homes, and will offer basic protection of public health and safety standards." Two months later, after the recall election installed a conservative majority on the board, hearings were held on the committee's report. The board reviewed the committee's recommendations and took no further action.

"The cabin standards were a good compromise," commented Harris. "They weren't everything we wanted but still were a good compromise. Our report, which took the state's proposals into consideration, was straightforward and not that radical."

However, Forbus labeled the state's proposal a "double standard" and said Santa Cruz county is too small and urbanized to support different housing standards.

Harris disagrees. "There are already distinctions in the building code in Santa Cruz county. For instance, there are different requirements for highrises, offices, and single-family dwellings."

According to Levin and Harris, while the county opposes the violations of the building and environmental codes, it is in violation of its own coastal plan that requires the county to draft ordinances for low-income alternative housing standards in the coastal zone. Levin and Harris maintain that the county had one year to fulfill that requirement and it is now past the deadline.

However, Andy Schiffrin, an aide to Patton, said that although the county has not yet drafted such ordinances there is no time limit for their adoption.

Meanwhile, most individuals involved in the rural housing controversy agree that the issue has stalemated and is most likely to remain unresolved in the near future.

Patton says he is working as an individual supervisor with the rural communities in his district in an effort to come up with some kind of compromise but said, "The board doesn't want to enforce the Last Chance area and other rural areas because of the cost and because it isn't a high priority with them."

Forbus said the board should make a decision to enforce the codes or ignore them. He acknowledged that full scale enforcement would be costly and involve extensive litigation, but said, "It's something we've got to do."

Harris says he thinks the current situation will remain stalemated: "I don't think my house will be pushed down; we have the Ninth Amendment to prevent that. But on the other hand, I don't foresee much progress."

Levin offered an analysis of the board of supervisors' inaction: "It seems to me that the conservatives and their supporters in the real estate and development business would prefer to see less poor people and more wealthy individuals in the community. We [United Stand] have tried to get some kind of regulation but the builders and developers are working against us. They have a lot of power when it comes to campaign contributions and elections.

"People for whom housing is a profit-making enterprise or a tax break are driving development policies, building codes, and other regulations. People for whom housing is a matter of basic shelter don't have an effective voice in government. That's the problem."

The committee on alternative housing reported that the county had three choices regarding rural building codes: 1) do nothing, 2) revise the code to bring them in closer performance with reality, or 3) enforce the existing codes at great cost. It appears that the county has adopted at least one of the committee's recommendations.

GLOOMY TUNES

by Bruce

Thawing Out Kitty

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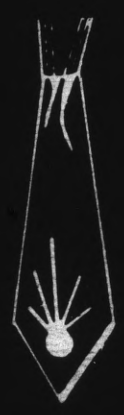

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Study After Study, The Findings Are the Same

UC Guilty of Gender Discrimination

by David Scott

Wage inequities averaging $500-600 per month exist between male-held and female-held jobs of comparable worth at the University of California. According to a study published last week in the *California Law Review*, inequities in some cases are over $1000 per month. The study also reveals that, on the average, female-dominated jobs require four more years of education and experience to achieve equal pay.

In a letter to UC President David Saxon, study author Barbara A. Norris argues that this pay differential constitutes evidence of illegal sex-based wage discrimination. Norris, a third-year law student at Berkeley, says she believes the University is in violation of the Title VII of the Civil Rights act, and of the employment discrimination provision of the California Government Code.

Comparable worth is determined by the number of years of education and experience required to do a particular job according to its written job description. It has become the focus of many attempts to reduce the national wage gap between male and female workers.

Norris analyzed 203 nonacademic job categories, containing 82 percent of the University's total nonacademic staff workforce. She found the workforce to be highly sex-segregated, with over three-fourths of the jobs dominated by 70 percent or more of one sex. "Female-dominated jobs included categories in the clerical, librarian, and nursing fields," Norris stated. "Male-dominated jobs included a number of maintenance, crafts, and engineering job titles."

No statistical correlation was found between race and salary overall. However, at several levels of job worth, those dominated by racial minorities were among the lowest paid. Minority-dominated jobs did not increase in salary as rapidly as white-dominated jobs.

The study comes at a significant time, as staff members at UCSC and other campuses prepare to vote for or against collective bargaining representation. The University has made no secret of its strong opposition to workers unionizing; the regents have even funded a campaign to discourage workers from collective bargaining. At debate is whether or not a union could better serve worker interests.

Unions have taken a leading role in negotiating comparable worth wage adjustments. In 1981, for example, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) led a successful strike of San Jose city employees which resulted in pay increases of up to 30 percent for female-dominated jobs. AFSCME would cover UCSC employees if they vote for representation.

Norris states that the results of her study have serious implications beyond the University of California, because the University bases its salary structure on market wages for similar jobs in major California communities. "Where substantial wage gaps exist between male-dominated and female-dominated University jobs, I would expect to find similar wage gaps in the general community," Norris said.

The legal status of comparable worth wage discrimination claims has not yet been strictly determined. The comparable worth theory has gained support in a Supreme Court ruling in 1981, stating that men and women need not be doing precisely equal work in order to file a suit of wage discrimination. Norris argues that while the University practice of following market wages may seem neutral, it in fact has a "disparate impact" of illegal discrimination.

In her letter to President Saxon, Norris concluded: "The California legislature has explicitly stated its intent that 'the Regents of the University of California eliminate all policies which detrimentally and unreasonably affect the employment status of females hired by the university.' I am confident that you share the legislature's concern that discriminatory wage policies be identified and eliminated at the University."

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UC's New Chief

The Past, the President, and the Future

by Michael Kay

Few people can maintain respect from both the Mormon Church and radical student organizers. But David Pierpont Gardner has earned praise from practically everyone he has ever worked with. The current president of the University of California (UC), David Saxon, will end his 13-year term on July 1 to take up a position as chair of his alma mater, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At that point, David Gardner will assume a position of influence in the university he regards as "the best system in the world."

When the UC regents announced March 2 that they wanted to bring Gardner to the financially strapped University of California, many students expressed annoyance that the university was granting the highest salary of any California state employee to a fundraiser who refuses to work on Sundays. His salary, increased to $150,000 from Saxon's $94,520, has stirred a controversy several months before Gardner moves to California.

The regents find his salary to be current with today's market, but according to the *Daily Californian,* Steve Peace (D-San Diego) finds it to be a "dangerous precedent," giving a false impression that the University is not under financial constraints. The salary increase has done little to ease the poor relationship the regents have had with the legislature. With support from the UC Student Lobby, Peace has co-sponsored a resolution to condemn the high salary.

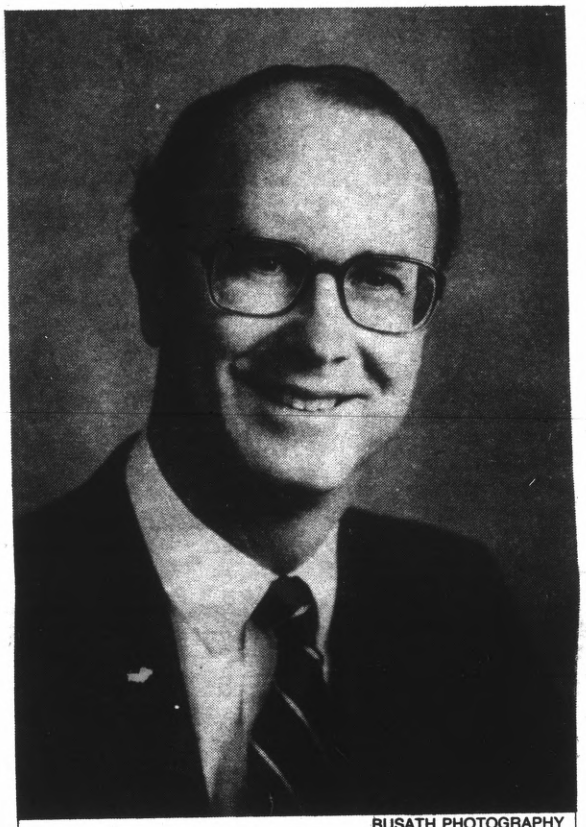
Kathy Dorset is UCSC's annex director for the UC Student Lobby, which works closely with the state legislature in the interests of the University and its students. She thinks the President's salary is disproportionate for a system that is suffering severe financial cuts. Speaking for the Student Lobby she said, "We have nothing against the individual, or his getting the money, but the timing." She adds that during Gardner's brief visit to California in early March the Student Body Presidents Council met Gardner and "were very happy with him."

Because of a deluge of requests to speak with him, Gardner has imposed a moratorium on all interviews until he has arrived in California. This excludes *Newsweek,* the Los Angeles *Times,* and *City on a Hill* from inquiring about his specific views, but much can be learned about his character by reviewing his history.

Although Gardner has lived away from the state for ten years, he is no stranger to California. He grew up in Berkeley till he attended Brigham Young University where he graduated with Bachelor degrees in political science, history, and geography. He returned to Berkeley in 1957 to earn a Masters degree in political science, later supplemented by a PhD in higher education.

In 1967 he published a doctoral thesis, the *California Oath Controversy,* which analyzed the disputed oath that during the McCarthy days required all UC employees to deny membership in any subversive organization, specifically the Communist Party. Gardner attempted an "impartial account" that would "serve to illuminate both the event itself and the critical questions for American higher education and intellectual freedom emerging from it."

Gardner was completing this thesis while beginning his administrative career as an Assistant to the Chancellor and an Assistant Professor of Higher Education at UC Santa Barbara. This was during a time of strong student action that included the burning of the Isla Vista branch of the Bank of America, and the closing of the local airport (to exclude Governor Ronald Reagan), and takeovers of the UCSB campus.



BUSATH PHOTOGRAPHY

"Sometimes David Gardner was the only administrator with whom the students would meet."

Fed up with what they saw as false promises and evasiveness from university administrators, Chicano, Black, Asian, and radical white students at UCSB decided to deal more directly with their complaints about the system and joined together to form an organization called the United Front. Throughout this period Gardner was instrumental in maintaining communication between the administration and the United Front.

"Sometimes David [Gardner] was the only one in the administration with whom the students would meet," says Ernesto Perez, who was active while a student at UCSB in MECHA *(Movimento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan),* a Chicano community service organization that was part of the United Front. "David had to represent the other side, but always maintained a reputation of credibility, honesty, and integrity.

"Unlike other administrators, he did not patronize students or throw an iron glove because he knew what was not effective. He respected and understood the students' position; he would never make false promises, but would often make constructive suggestions for alternative methods for students to achieve their ends within the limits of the University system. He was a competent administrator, and was tactful, diplomatic, and constructive. You don't find many administrators like that."

In addition to establishing communication with students at UCSB, Gardner founded ethnic studies programs, examined racism within the institution, and increased minority student enrollment. He moved up the UC system and served a couple years (1971-1973) as vice president before moving to Utah to serve as president of the University of Utah.

In Utah he continued to build credibility among the people with whom he worked. Although Utah Student Body President John Zaratzian differs with Gardner, who objects to bringing a PIRG (Public Interest Research Group) to campus, he attests, "Gardner's done a very good job of getting student opinions and input from us on major issues." Working 60-70 hours a week, Gardner makes time to meet with the student body president and vice president every week, and during his spare time he will meet informally with students around campus.

He has also maintained a good rapport with the Utah state legislature, which tends to look down upon the University of Utah as the non-Mormon institution, because only half of its student body subscribes to the Church of Latter Day Saints. Gardner is held responsible by Zaratzian for preventing a potentially bad relationship from developing between the university and the rest of the state.

Gardner is best known in Salt Lake City as a fundraiser for the university. "President Gardner may prefer other titles more, but he's the best fundraiser I've ever met," said J. Michael Mattsson, Utah's executive director of development. During his tenure at Utah, Gardner increased annual private contributions from $2 million to over $13 million while pulling together funds to build a medical center an an alumni house.

Also, faculty salaries rose "significantly," according to Utah public relations director Ray Haekel, while the student-faculty ratio decreased. While Haekel boasts about the integrity Gardner brought to the graduate biology, mathematics, and chemistry programs at Utah, he also admits that Gardner has put Utah's liberal arts education program on the map in contrast to a previous president who chose to emphasize the science programs. Gardner's crusade for higher educational standards included a full page ad in a local paper. His efforts are leading to higher admissions standards at the university.

At Utah Gardner again began an affirmative action plan and continued to build his reputation. He never let his personal religious or political beliefs interfere with his work, according to Haekel. Of Gardner's coming position in California, Haekel said, "Nobody at Utah wants to see him go."

Since his appointment to UC, Gardner has been well received by both administrators and faculty at UCSC who know of him.

Oakes professor Herman Blake finds Gardner to be "one hell of a fine person who has a good grasp of the needs of higher education, while knowing his own limits and remaining open to criticism."

Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer says that Gardner is bringing a new pool of thought to the UC system. He was hopeful that the regents would pick someone from outside of the system who is familiar with it, because the university has become "too ingrown...and fixed on doing certain things." With several systemwide administrative positions opening up, Sinsheimer believes that Gardner could conduct "an almost unprecedented house cleaning." According to the chancellor, Gardner has an opportunity to develop better relations with the state legislature, which is generally adversarial to the University. "But," Sinsheimer added, "I'm not expecting miracles...he has a very tough job, in a very tough time."

It is difficult to speculate how David Gardner will affect UC in specific areas because he will not comment on unfamiliar topics. The future of UC's ties with the Los Alamos and Livermore Weapons Labs, as well as the application of state budget cuts, will remain undecided until he has familiarized himself with those aspects of the University.

The most he has said about funding was quoted at a March press conference by the *Daily Californian:* "An increase in private funding cannot be viewed as a substitute," presumably for state support. Next fall, while he familiarizes himself with the University, Gardner will probably visit the individual campuses. Students and faculty members will have the opportunity to discuss their interests and differences with him.

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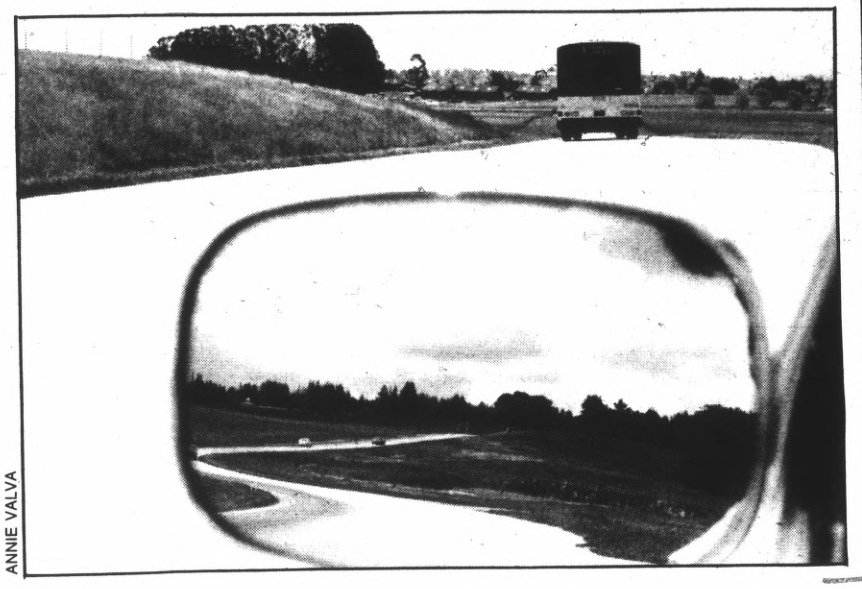

ANNIE VALVA

UCSC Student Claims Libel

A UCSC student has claimed that he was libeled by the San Francisco Sunday *Examiner-Chronicle* in an April 10 article about the proposed R&D Center. The *Examiner-Chronicle* quoted economics student John D. Troughton as saying, "UC Santa Cruz has a bad image because of the people we produce." Troughton claims he said no such thing.

"Why would I say such a defamatory statement about the very university from which I am about to proudly graduate?", Troughton asked in a letter to the *Examiner-Chronicle*. He believes UCSC is "a special place with great students," and that it offers an "excellent quality of education." He refers to UCSC as "the university that I love.

"I intend to fight with legal and other means at my disposal the people and institutions involved with this statement," Troughton concluded.

Sound Familiar?

A UC Berkeley lecturer who was fired last June filed suit last week in San Francisco federal court against the University of California, claiming she was the victim of discrimination.

Merle Woo, a former full-time Asian-American studies lecturer, said she was fired because of her avowed status as a feminist, socialist, and lesbian, and because she was an outspoken critic of the Ethnic Studies department. Her brief to the federal court accuses the UC of violating her right to free speech and association, violating her right to privacy, and failing to guarantee equal protection under existing law.

University spokespersons deny Woo's allegation. They claim she was fired under provisions of a UC systemwide rule which states that all lecturers' contracts may not exceed four years. However, in December, 1982 the four-year limit was declared invalid by Administrative Law Judge Barry Linograd of the Public Employment Relations Board, and the UC regents were ordered to reinstate Woo to her former job with back pay. The regents have appealed the decision, but in the meantime, Woo remains deprived of her job.

Woo said the four-year rule was "misapplied" to her because she was repeatedly promised security of employment and because she was hired in 1978, two years before the rule was implemented.

"Those of us who have had a different perspective than an elitist, white, straight male perspective have always been victims of attempts at suppression..." Woo said.

Karen Brodine, chair of a committee to aid Woo, said the UC did not use academic performance as a reason for firing Woo and added that Woo's academic record was considered excellent based on student evaluations, rehire reports, and Woo's numerous publications.

Steering Committee on Course

In a move crucial to its continuing growth, UCSC's CalPIRG has elected a steering committee to select projects and manage the group's budget. Committee members Margaret Spilker and Zack Weber will represent UCSC on the statewide board.

Currently UCSC's CalPIRG is working on a petition drive in support of a Hazardous Materials Disclosure Ordinance. (For more information on the ordinance see City Clips this week).

The group's next general interest meeting will be Wednesday, April 20, 7:30pm, in the Kresge Seminar Room.

Where Were the Slugs?

What if they held the largest student demonstration in the last decade of California's history and nobody came? It would just about describe UCSC's participation in a protest at the state capitol Tuesday.

According to police estimates, close to 4,000 students from accross the state skipped classes to tell the legislators what they think of the government's apparently non-existent support of public higher education. But out of the thousands on the West steps of the capitol, less than a handful were UCSC students.

For a school known for its political activity, UCSC must be looking bad among tuition fighters around the state this week.

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HEROES OF THE HOLOCAUST

What We Have Forgotten, What We Have Remembered

by Richard Rubin

When the Solidarity Trade Union shook the foundations of the Polish government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, posters mysteriously appeared on walls throughout the country. The posters pointed out the real cause of the economic and social problems there. It was, of course, the Jews.

For 500 years it had worked. When a crop failed, it was because of the conniving Jews. When Poland lost territory through wars with the Kaiser or the Czar, it was due to the traitorous Jews. But this time it couldn't work. Because aside from a handful of isolated old men and women, there are no Jews left in Poland. Adolph Hitler's Third Reich and his Final Solution had taken care of that. But for all the history that has been written about the Holocaust—the pain, the suffering, the humiliation—little is mentioned of the heroics.

But there were heroes. On April 19, thousands will gather throughout the world in tribute to the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. On that date in 1943, the few Jews left in the Polish capital began to fight back against the savagery of the Nazis. Despite the Germans' overwhelming numbers and fire power, the Jewish resistance movements and the general population of the ghetto held off Hitler's troops for over a month, in one of the longest battles of the war in Europe.

Immediately after the Germans gained control of Poland the ghetto was overwhelmingly crowded, with over half a million people squeezed into an area of a few blocks. This included 150,000 Jewish refugees from other cities in Poland and 6,000 Poles of some Jewish origin, many of whom were Judeophobes—and more than willing to help the Gestapo.

Also willing to cooperate were the Judenrat, the Jewish council that ran the everyday affairs of the ghetto, and the Jewish police. This 2,000 member force, led by a converted Catholic of Jewish origin who was a fervent anti-Semite, at times outdid even the Gestapo in rounding up Jews for deportation.

One survivor of the Holocaust believes there is an explanation for the role of the Jewish police, at least their rank and file. "They would take a group of people and tell them, 'You are in charge of delivering 50 Jews each day. If you don't we will kill your family,' " said Nellie Toll last week. An art history professor in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, Toll has published a book of the drawings she did as a child hiding in the Galicia region of southern Poland during the war. "And they liquidated the Jewish police at the end," she added. "But first they exploited them."

The ghetto was officially created in October, 1940, by the Governor General of the Warsaw Distrikt, Dr. Ludwig Fischer. It was surrounded by a nine foot high wall, topped with barbed wire and broken glass, and effectively became a concentration camp for the Jews.

Isolated by more than just a fence, the Jews of Warsaw were surrounded by an extremely hostile Polish populace. "Anti-Semitism in Poland has existed from way, way back," explained Toll. "They—Polish university students—were breaking my grandmother's windows while the police watched before the Germans ever came. When they did come the Polish population was a great help. Without them the Germans could never have been so successful. The Poles welcomed them with open arms. They had no objections."

The first phase of the Final Solution was to be the starvation of the inhabitants of the ghetto. "The Jews will die from hunger and destitution," announced Fischer, "and a cemetery will remain of the Jewish question."

And starve the Jews did. At the end of the first year, with only 27,000 people employed in the ghetto, half the population was starving to death. Another third were severely undernourished and the rest simply did not have enough to eat. The hunger was so overwhelming that when women of the ghetto received their families' meager allowance of bread, they had to tie their baskets with barbed wire to keep it from being snatched and eaten on the spot by starving children. People begged, slept, and died in the streets.

This bread that was guarded so tightly actually consisted mainly of potato peels and sawdust. Four pounds were granted to the "official" residents of the ghetto each month. It was also expensive. While the Poles of Warsaw paid 50 cents per calorie and the Germans just six cents, the Jews paid a dollar.

There were exceptions to the poverty, however. Some 10,000 individuals in the ghetto actually lived better than they had before. These were the members and families of the Judenrat and the Jewish police.

There was never enough food for everyone; smuggling meant the difference between life and death. In December of 1941, the official monthly ghetto allotment of food totaled 400,000—just under a dollar's worth of food per person. But smugglers, mostly children who could pass for Poles, climbed over the ghetto walls or slipped through the sewers beneath them, bringing back some 16,000,000 worth of food with them that month.

As a result of the hunger, overcrowded conditions, and the lack of fuel for heating or cooking, disease ran rampant. Epidemics of typhus and typhoid developed. When these were finally quelled by both doctors and laypeople, the Gestapo entered the hospital, arrested the doctors, and killed the patients. Roundups then began and soon 100,000 Jews, mostly refugees or paupers, were pulled from the ghetto.

Lacking an effective means of resistance, the Jews of the ghetto resisted passively and spiritually in an attempt to keep at least some semblance of normality and humanity in the ghetto. Social welfare organizations formed, setting up orphanages, soup kitchens, even recreational facilities, including theaters. A network of schools were illegally set up where people were given medical, scientific, and technical training.

In the spring of 1942, a coalition of left-wing and Zionist youth groups formed the Anti-Fascist Bloc. For all its 500 members, the Bloc lacked a single firearm.

When news of the formation of resistance organizations in the ghetto reached the Gestapo, they embarked upon a campaign of terror to discourage such activity. Every morning, the inhabitants of the ghetto would discover the victims of the previous night's slaughter sprawled on the streets. The Anti-Fascist Bloc, still unarmed, went into hiding.

The established Jewish leaders of the ghetto still did not resist against the Nazis. Some, like the members of the Judenrat, cooperated with the Germans, while others refused to believe that the atrocities of the provinces could take place in Warsaw without incurring world-wide repercussions.

In mid-July rumors, originated by the Gestapo, circulated throughout the ghetto of an impending roundup of the unemployed.

"There was a massive rush to find work, to find employment in the factories, in social institutions, in offices. The ladies who had spent all their time in the cafes suddenly transformed themselves into hardworking tailoresses, seamstresses, and office workers," recalled Marek Edelman in 1978. A resistance leader who is still alive in Poland, Edelman has refused to take part in the official Polish commemoration of the Uprising because of the government's "anti-Semitic" policies.

On July 22, the Judenrat announced that all Jews except Judenrat officials, the ghetto police, and those employed in German enterprises, were to be "resettled" in the east. The Nazis soon marched in and took 6,000 away to Treblinka. The leader of the Judenrat, Adam Czerniakow, committed suicide. The Great Liquidation had begun.

"The Nazis drew up in a line across the street, separating the men from the women and children," described Henryk Zylberberg in 1970. "Then a second cordon of Nazis separated the children from the women. Michela [his daughter] gripped her mother's hand and screamed 'Mummy, Mummy,' " he continued. "I saw Kneibel [a Nazi] seize her by the arm and drag her away. She would not let go of her mother. In the end he dragged her behind the line, got hold of her waist and before my eyes smashed her little head against the wall," said Zylberberg, who later joined the Jewish resistance and bought three pistols from Kneibel.

At the end of July, the Gestapo offered the starving ghetto populace three kilos of bread and one of marmalade and promised not to break up families, if they would report for resettlement. Twenty thousand volunteered—and were shipped straight to Treblinka.

The first to go were the children and the aged. "An old Jew of about 80 knelt down before an SS man, a stripling barely out of his teens, and begged him to spare the life of the boy with him, probably his grandson. The German just laughed," wrote Antoni Szyniwski, a Pole, in *Liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto*.

When the Great Liquidation was completed two months later, 300,000 starving people had died or been sent off on the cattle cars.

There were no more families. No more parents of children to fear reprisal. No more inhibiting factors to keep the 70,000 surviving Jews from rebelling. In October, the remaining members of the Anti-Fascist Bloc formed the Jewish Fighting Organization (Polish acronym: ZOB). At the same time a revisionist group comprised largely of Jewish ex-soldiers of the Polish Army formed the Jewish

After two hours of fighting, the Nazi invaders withdrew, leaving behind twelve dead and a tank destroyed by molotov cocktails. The Jewish resistance lost one fighter.

JOZEF KALISZAN

Military Union (ZZW). Both groups stated at the time that their primary goals were the elimination of the Jewish police and other traitors, and the acquisition of firearms. By the end of 1942, they had eliminated most of their targets and had replaced the Judenrat as the authority of the ghetto.

But they had no guns, aside from a few pistols given by the leftist People's guard. The main bulk of the Polish underground, especially the government in exile's Home Army, offered virtually no help to the Jews.

"When we turned to them for arms the answer was that the uprising was too early, that it would spread to the Poles. They said they wanted it to be later, when the Allied armies were near," said Vladka Meed, a resistance fighter who spoke from her home in New York. Meed spent time on both sides of the ghetto wall because of her "Aryan" looks. "It was not a question of what we believed—we were helpless. We had to prepare our own molotov cocktails and mines." Among the weapons the Jews made were lightbulbs filled with explosives.

"Their assistance was so minimal," charged Nellie Toll. "[Jews] were dying for the guns. They [the Home Army] hated the Jews all the way."

Eventually both organizations began to expropriate money from the Judenrat in order to buy arms. They were not cheap, for the Home Army did not hesitate to charge ten times what they had paid.

In mid January, 1943, the Germans, assisted by a variety of Polish, Latvian, Lithuanian, and Ukranian troops, entered the ghetto. They left four days later after killing 1,000 and removing 5,000 Jews. But for the first time in the ghetto, the Germans suffered casualties as well. At least 20 of them died in the streets. But for the underequipped ZOB fighters, the results were devastating. Four-fifths of them were killed or captured.

The Germans and their allies stayed away until April, when they gathered around the ghetto walls for the final assault. From the time of their last foray three months earlier, ZOB and the ZZW had decided to coordinate their attacks. The ZOB had recovered in size to 800 men and women, each with a pistol, molotov cocktails, and grenades; but the group had only ten rifles. The ZZW fared somewhat better. Its 400 members had 30 submachine guns among them.

Air raid shelters were being dug throughout the city after the increased Soviet bombing runs of the months before. Under this guise, the remaining inhabitants of the ghetto dug hidden bunkers and passageways that led under the walls or into the sewers.

On April 19, the day the uprising began, ZOB and the ZZW plastered the walls of the ghetto with posters calling on the Jews "to die with honor." Flying above the tallest buildings were Jewish, Polish, and at least one Soviet flag. A banner was also stretched within view of the outside calling on the Poles of Warsaw to rise against the Nazis.

When the first combined column of German, Polish, and Ukranian troops entered the ghetto, the resistance forces were waiting for them. After two hours of fighting, the invaders withdrew, leaving behind 12 dead and a tank destroyed by molotov cocktails. The ZOB lost one fighter.

But the Germans returned in strength. The Jews fought back virtually to their last bullet, when they climbed over the roofs or slipped away through tunnels to a "safe" house. The Germans withdrew the next morning, but they took 5,000 captured Jews with them.

The first day of the invasion of the ghetto fell on Easter Sunday. "As soon as the words were heard, 'You may go, the mass is over, halleluh, hallelujah,' the congregations hurried from the overcrowded churches, their souls still aglow, all vernal, with freshly cut flowers in their hands, towards the wall to watch the spectacle," wrote Adolf Rudnicki, a Jew who watched from the Aryan side. "As long as there was daylight they hung out under the walls. They gazed, they talked, they regretted. They regretted the goods, the properties, the legendary Jewish gold, but above all, the flats and the houses, the 'finest in the city.' "

The fighting raged furiously from street to street. One battle took place at the Brushworks, a German-owned factory, which was held by the ZOB. The Nazis suffered 20-100 dead from the explosion of a mine planted by the Jews.

Two hours later the Nazis returned and suffered many casualties, this time from molotov cocktails and home-made bombs. The Germans could not penetrate the Jews' defenses. And for the first time in the history of the Final Solution, the Germans offered a truce. Three officers, under a white flag, proposed that they be allowed to remove their dead and wounded comrades. In return, the Jews would be transferred to labor camps. They were answered with the blasts of molotov cocktails.

April 20 was the Fuhrer's birthday, and the Commandant of the Nazis, Jurgen Stroop, offered the Jews an ultimatum: they surrender, or the ghetto would be levelled to the ground. The Jews refused to give in.

The Germans barraged the ghetto continuously with artillery fire and the bombs of buzzing Stukas. Whatever buildings were left standing after the bombing were set on fire by the Gestapo themselves.

By April 22, fire engulfed the ghetto. Thousands of Jews were burnt alive, while others jumped from burning buildings, their bones broken and their bodies charred, and begged in vain for a bullet from the Germans.

"The contempt for death and the Germans displayed by the inhabitants were without parallel," wrote Josef Malecki, an officer of the People's Guard. "The houses were set afire by special Nazi detachments. The people hiding in the houses fled from the flames from one story to another. When the flames reached the fourth floor, which was the top one, the murderers 'magnanimously' put up a long ladder and proposed to the Jews to use it. Not a single person took advantage of that offer."

'In the end the Nazi dragged my daughter Michela behind the line, got hold of her waist and before my eyes smashed her little head against the wall.'

JOSEF KALISZAN

The fighting continued through June. The Germans entered the ghetto by day, to be met by the Jewish fighters battling for their lives. At night they would make occasional forays beyond the wall destroying German ammo dumps or ambushing patrols. But each day more and more bunkers were discovered. The inhabitants were forced out or killed.

"There lay a year-old baby. It was no longer moaning or crying—obviously it had no more strength left," described Pola Elster, a member of the ZOB later killed in the general Polish uprising of 1944. "I shall not forget that child's face for as along as I live. It lay there—its little hands and its little legs charred, an inhuman expression on its face...Its mother had a completely burned face and arms, so that she could not hold her child and begged the Askar [non-German SS] to kill her and the child. The Askar performed then a deed of extraordinary 'humanity': he lowered his rifle and shot dead the mother, but left the child to its agony," added Elster.

Little help came from the Aryan side of the wall. The Home Army promised a lot but did practically nothing. The only Home Army action came from two independent acting squads, one a group of ex-boy scouts that blew up a Gestapo watch tower, and another led by Major Henryk Iwanski, who lost his own son as he helped Jews escape through the sewers. His wife later died from tuberculosis she contracted from a Jewish woman they hid in their home.

The sewers were at the same time sanctuary and cemetery. They offered protection and sometimes escape, but they were also a death trap for the people who fled there.

"Thousands of corpses were rolling in the swirling current of the flooded sewers," recalled Henryk Zylberberg. "In every branch of the sewers there were Jews waiting for a miracle that could never happen. The people would join up in groups, then would separate again and attempt singly to reach the surface. Many times we ran from gas grenades, which the Germans kept dropping through the manholes. Those who could no longer escape died. We had no food, not even a crumb of bread. Driven on by hunger we crept out at night and like rats we scratched under the rubble in search of a crust of bread or potato peel."

On May 16, Commandant Stroop reported to Hitler that the GrossAktion in the Warsaw ghetto was complete. His troops had captured or killed 56,065 Jews, and 5-6,000 perished in the flames.

Only a few hundred people remained alive in the ghetto. This included several bands of starving children, who roamed through the rubble until they died of starvation or were caught and murdered by German and Polish police.

Some of the children made their way through holes in the wall to the Aryan side. Sometimes greeted with kindness and given shelter, there were also occasions when they were treated otherwise.

"I recall three children from the ghetto, their sacks full of rusks and bread," recalled Malecki of the People's Guard. "They were stopped by two representatives of Poland's golden youth, who handed them over to a German patrol. The Gendarmes did not waste any time. One of them seized the youngest child by his legs and smashed his head against the wall and another gendarme shot the other two in the head."

By summer it was just about over. While a few Jews escaped over to Aryan Poland—some later fighting in the Polish revolt of 1944, some betrayed by the Home Army—the vast majority of those who remained in the ghetto perished in its rubble.

Amazingly a year after the uprising, a group of Jews emerged from the ruins of the ghetto and attacked a patrol of Germans, killing three of them. Later, when the Red Army arrived in Warsaw, over 200 people climbed slowly out of the filth of the sewers and the last few hidden bunkers.

Anti-Semitism did not die in Poland with the end of the war. As soon as 1947, there was Pogrom in Kielce, a city in southern Poland, and 40 Jews were killed.

"When I returned to school, I was nine years old," said Nellie Toll. "My second day I found a note on my desk. It said: it's too bad Hitler didn't finish you off."

There were many heroes in the Warsaw ghetto, too many martyrs. Few had more military training than a quick lesson on the proper way to toss a grenade. But for the men, women, and children of the ghetto, there was no choice. With little chance for victory or even survival, the time had come for them to die fighting.

JOZEF KALISZAN

CITY CLIPS

KARIN VICTORIA

"It's Time to Know"

This is how Jane Weed, member of the Citizens Concerned about Toxics (CCAT), characterized her group's campaign to make the amount, identity, and location of toxic wastes in the city publicly known.

Chemical wastes have been dumped, spilled, lost, burned, and inhaled in our county; several times those involved have been hospitalized while the identity of the poison remained a mystery. This makes the treatment and cleaning up of the chemicals all the more difficult. But this need not be, say CCAT members.

Organizers kicked off their campaign last week with a signature-gathering drive. Their goal: 2,000 signatures to be presented to the city council calling for a Hazardous Materials Disclosure Ordinance. The law would require anyone handling 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 feet or more of a toxic material to disclose information about the substances to city officials and the public.

Weed, mother of a small child and married to a firefighter—who often comes in contact with toxic materials— said the ordinance was necessary because of incidents such as the one at Harvey West pool last July.

"It is unacceptable that ten young girls could be hospitalized after exposure to a toxic gas cloud at Harvey West Park and then no one be able to find out where it came from," said Weed. "We have to know these kinds of things so that we can prevent them from happening again."

Weed said the group was planning an educational forum and a film series for next month. She also urged all those concerned to attend a board of supervisors hearing on April 19 where a less strict county version of the same ordinance will be discussed. The county ordinance, said Weed, has been lobbied against by the Western Agricultural Chemical Association, composed mainly of companies which sell chemicals in the south county.

Soup Kitchen: Going Mobile Again

Last month the St. Francis Soup Kitchen—which feeds 250 hungry people per day—was evicted from its Beach Street address by its landlord, the Seaside Company. Owners of the Boardwalk across the street from the facility, the Seaside Company complained about the growing lines of people seeking free food. Now the kitchen is being told to move again, this time by the city council.

"It seemed like it was going to be a real horrible thing," said kitchen founder Peter Carota of the first eviction. "But it hasn't worked out that bad." The kitchen adapted by preparing the meals at Holy Cross Church and serving them out of a bread truck in the double decker parking lot on Front Street near Water Street. The site was chosen so patrons could be served out of the rain.

But the new location was not without problems. Regular users of the lot complained about lingering people; too many people in a parking lot was said to be a safety hazard; and the city was worried about being sued if any accidents occurred, since it is a city-owned lot. So at their afternoon meeting this week, the council decided that although the kitchen provided a valuable service, it should find a better location.

According to councilmember Mike Rotkin, Carota seemed to understand the decision, and "took it like a true Christian." Carota did venture to say he thought the council "was afraid to touch the subject...I would have thought they'be more vocal...maybe they were afraid of looking bad."

But not one to dwell in pessimism, Carota stated that the kitchen will adapt to this change too by moving to a new location. Current choices are the little-used street near Laurel and Pacific by the antique store and a lot in Beach Flats area. Whatever happens, said Carota, "We're doing a good service...we will go on."

Golden Gate Fields

Race Track Janitors On Strike

by Margaret Leicester

It's an early Saturday morning in February at the Golden Gate Fields racetrack entrance. Thousands come here every day to play the horses and, hopefully, stay a little ahead, or maybe hit the big one and strike it rich.

But not the track employees. For them, this is the time when they arrive at work, expecting nothing more than the daily wage. However, today is different: their work will take place outside the track's entrance.

A small group of people—men and women, young and old, Black, white, Asian and Chicano trudge through mudpuddles in a tight circle. They clench picket signs in their hands.

Four or five police officers stand around watching the picketers. All involved seem geared up for a long day. Actually, all are geared up for a struggle that could last for weeks or even months. These people are, in one way or another, participating in the janitors' strike against the management of Golden Gate Fields (GGF).

The strike of the Janitors' Local Union of the Service Employee International Union (SEIU) began February 7 when the GGF management refused to increase the janitors' wages or introduce health and welfare benefits. When the janitors went on strike, GGF hired "scabs" (non-union workers) in place of the union janitors.

Sal Rosselli, a short energetic man in his 30s, is the Local 9 Business Agent. Watching the march from the sidelines, he gives details of the controversy.

"There are 15 unions in this racetrack," he says. "Fourteen contracts have been granted a 17-19 percent [increase] over the next three years. Our [request] is for a 16 1/2 percent [increase] over three years." Rosselli said health and welfare benefits would be included in this increase, but the management objected and tore up the old contract. Management's offer "was nine percent [increase] of everything, not just wages. We wouldn't go for it. We striked."

According to Rosselli, management's offer would eliminate 17 jobs and the hiring hall policy (where the union decides who gets hired), and take away all securities, such as health and welfare benefits.

Rosselli expresses optimism on the strike's effectiveness. He claims the handle (total amount bet in one day) is down because of the strike. The California Racing Board (CRB) statistics show the average handle in 1982 as $1.8 million. Since the strike, the average handle has dropped to $1.5 million.

Rosselli continues, "They're losing on food and parking. They've lost $200,000 on tax from handle alone [this was verified by the CRB]. Management is losing thousands. Their goal seems to be to reject organized labor unions."

Noon approaches and the cars start pouring into the racetrack. From beat-up old taxi cabs, jammed full with skidrow bums and welfare recipients to rich jetsetters driving Mercedes Benzs and Cadillacs, all speed past the protesters.

Steve Martin, Assistant Strike Leader, beams at the clump of strikers. "Good turnout, we're on both entrances. It'll really pick up this afternoon."

Phillis Yearvante, Local 50 Representative of the SEIU and a supporter of the janitors, says, "We're not fighting for wages. If it weren't for scabs, we would've settled a long time ago...It's sad. It's costing them thousands of dollars to have us out here. They could be paying people for five years."

Meanwhile the strikers and supporters continue yelling "Losers!" and "You're going to lose!" to the GGF customers. One striker yells at a non-union worker crossing the picket line: "OK scab, go through, it's only our jobs." Another scab tries to walk through the line without being noticed. But a male striker confronts him saying, "Sir, you

MICHAEL KAY

MARGARET LEICESTER

should support us." The man, hesitating for a moment, mumbles, "Yeah, I know," and walks on.

The young striker, Chris Arellano, is a Local 9 member and part-time UC Berkeley student. "I don't think we can accept the last offer submitted," he says. "I'm going to see this strike through until we get a fair contract."

At that moment a young woman hoarsely shouts an obscenity at the passing cars. Asked what he thinks of this tactic, Arellano replies, "People are out of work. They're frustrated."

At 1pm, the number of strikers doubles, as does the number of police officers. More cars are lining up, waiting to go through the gate. Several protesters complain the cars are getting more time to go in than the picketers are getting to picket.

A few moments later, a cop blows his whistle, indicating time for the cars. It's slow and the cops, to keep things moving, shove a woman against the crowd.

Frances Bignari glowers at the officers. "Did you see that? They're not supposed to touch us, and they're pushing us around." She looks at her watch. "Also, they're giving the cars 10 minutes and picketers only two minutes." She shakes her fist shouting, "Equal time!"

Clarence Lyon, one of the strikers, says, "Something's wrong somewhere. This is the fifth strike in the last eight years. There are cuts and takeaways. They're using the janitors, the smallest labor union at the track, as whipping stools."

It's two weeks later, March 9. Ed Rosten, Attorney for Golden Gate Fields management, sits comfortably behind a large desk in a plush office filled with artifacts from around the world. Rosten, fiftyish, leans back with his coat off and tie loose, yet manages to maintain a professional air about him.

Rosten tells the management side of the contract dispute: "There are all kinds of things covered in those contracts. But the principle change is generally a money issue. There were increases included in the 14 contracts which, on a percentage basis, were far less than what the janitors were asking moneywise."

Rosten doesn't know the exact percentages, but says a 5-5-5 contract (a five percent cumulative increase of wages each year over three years) was used as a settlement basis with the other unions.

According to Rosten, the janitors asked for a 10-10-10 contract (a cumulative 10 percent increase). "That's the demand which they walked out on and established their picket line.

"The union walked out, not the employer," says Rosten. "The union set up the picketline and the employer then made an effort to get together with the union again." Rosten says the janitors' contract has a clause in it which says the employer must start with the same number of janitors it closed with last year.

In the opinion of management, that is more janitors than is needed. Rosten says, "The employer's interest is to get the job done as efficiently as possible. They're not looking to overwork someone, but they want to do it in the most cost-efficient way."

Rosten claims the 14 other contracts allow the employer the right to decide how many people will be employed in particular categories.

What about union charges that management wants to cut health and welfare securities? Rosten responds, "That's a bit spurious the way they phrase that. It's comparing apples and oranges. The employer looks at dollars. That's spread between wages and fringe benefits."

Rosten says an even hand must be kept in dealing with all the unions, or it won't be a viable operation. "If the janitors get this contract, then the other unions will want increases."

According to Rosten, GGF wants a contract like that of the southern California racetracks. He says that contract calls for less staff, none of the clause that GGF has, and allows for investing in more efficient equipment.

"The contract is working for both sides down in southern California," Rosten says. "That's why I'm fairly optimistic one day some people will come to their senses."

Rosten fails to acknowledge that the cost of living is considerably higher in northern California than in southern California. The Bay Area stands third highest in the US in cost of living expenses, after Alaska and Hawaii.

"Of course," Rosten continues, "if you're working, you want to get the best deal you can economically for the union. I can understand that. That's what collective bargaining is all about."

Rosten says the employers are not trying to throw out the unions. "The teamsters and the parimutuels (ticket takers) are very tough," he says. "But we've reached an economic settlement with them. This is a very strong union area and we've cooperated with unions ever since I've been involved [1959]. If we wanted to throw them out, we wouldn't be negotiating."

Asked about the hiring of scabs, Rosten responds, "We wouldn't have to hire non-union workers if the union workers reported to work. I would not say the non-union workers are less efficient either."

Rosten says staying away is their choice. "If they don't report to work, we have to make provisions by hiring someone to do the work." As for a contract, Rosten concludes, "We don't want to go to work without a contract any more than they do. But we want a feasible contract."

A few days later, in a telephone interview, Sal Rosselli disputed some of Rosten's claims. Rosselli responded in disgust to Rosten's comments about the 10-10-10 contract.

"They're lying. We are asking for $5.20 in wages, including health and welfare security benefits. That's compared to the parimutuels, who have higher wages, plus health and welfare benefits."

According to Rosselli, if the parimutuels' security benefit premiums go up in the next three years, the track will cover it. "There's a huge difference between the parimutuels and our contract."

However, Rosselli does agree with Rosten in one area: the union was asking for an increase in wages, including health and welfare. "That was originally the one principle issue when we met to negotiate the new contract. But now there are 23 issues [which were in the previous contract that have to be negotiated], because GGF management essentially tried to change the contract we've had for four years."

When asked if there were more people crossing the picketline, Rosselli said yes, but "the handle has stayed consistently down."

At press time, the strike continues. Both sides seem determined to stick to their offer on a new contract, and no agreement has been reached.

One solution may come in the form of state legislation, however. Assemblyperson Richard Floyd of Los Angeles recently proposed that all racetrack employees be brought under the Agriculture Labor Relations Act, since not all are protected by the National Labor Relations Act.

And, in the words of Attorney Ed Rosten, the union spirit is tough, and they, no doubt, will put up a hard fight for a long time to come.

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Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

Show Your Support

Dear Staff:

On Thursday, March 23, Kevin Clifford, Harris Crowfoot, and 7 other protesters took off overland in an attempt to occupy an MX missile silo. They were way-laid at the crest of a hill by 2 men on horseback. The 2 men each picked a victim, pulled out a rope, and lassoed them (Kevin and Harris). Experienced ranchers, they were able to jerk the 2 protesters off their feet, and began dragging them down the hill. For approximately half a mile the protesters were dragged over mud, boulders, brush and gravel. At the bottom of the hill, the ranchers threatened the rest of the protesters, saying "Next time they get the same or worse."

The 2 horsemen are sons of a wealthy Santa Barbara rancher by the name of Clarence Minietti, who owns the property adjoining Vandenberg Air Force Base. As long as there is a need to protest at Vandenberg, individual protesters will face this kind of raw violence. Kevin feels a responsibility to try to make these men stop their vigilante actions. After talking to a lawyer, Kevin thought a "personal injury" lawsuit would confront these men with the consequences of their actions. If they had to pay $50,000 (which was then channeled right back into Vandenberg Action Committee) Kevin felt that the message would be clear; "Violence is not an effective deterrent to non-violent protest".

Right now, Kevin needs your help. He is isolated in Davis, and is bearing the responsibility for responding to the situation himself. Legal action requires a long, sustained effort and takes its toll emotionally as well as financially. Any kind of support from sympathizers could really make a difference;

PLEASE WRITE:
Kevin Clifford
T.B. 15
U.C.D.
Davis, CA 95616

The Bear That Walks Like A Man

Dear Staff:

Since I came here I've seen this university is interested in world peace, which is good, but want to achieve it by the wrong means. I don't mind anti-nuclear protests, but interrupting the trials of the MX is enough!!

The problem is that the anti-nuclear protests can influence the US government *only*. "There were also many honest folk who were simply sickened by the very thought of war, with its savage and appalling slaughter and its apparently mindless cruelty. Among them those whom Lenin described as 'usefull fools', and found so helpful for the purposes he had in mind, occurred in some numbers. In free and generous societies they flourish in aboundance." (*The Third World War: The Untold Story*, p. 26-17, Sir John Hackett et al.) Everyone knows that in the Soviet Union it is impossible to mount an anti-nuclear protest.

Weapons, like people, come in generations. The MX and the TRIDENT C-4 are *third* generation missiles. The Soviets are finishing trials of their *fifth* generation of missiles. Their already deployed fourth generation missiles (SS-16,17,18,19, and 20) are already larger than their third generation counterparts now in trials in the U.S. The SS-18 carries 10 times more warheads than the Minuteman III, which is the mainstay of the land-based leg of the triad. The SS-20 is the counterpart of the Pershing II MRBM, but packs the "punch" of a Minuteman III. The most disturbing characteristic is that the Soviet missiles are now launched from re-usable silos, which is impossible for the Americans right now.

On the sea-based leg of the triad, the Soviets are deploying the Typhoon-class SSBN (Ballistic Missile Sub), which is 50 percent larger than the Ohio-class Trident submarines, and carries 20 missiles, compared to the 24 of the Tridents. The SS-N-18 of the Typhoon has two and a half times the range of the Trident C-4 of the US.

In the air leg of the triad, the US had the advantage up to now, and will recover it after the deployment of the Stealth bombers. Meanwhile, the US must confront the fact that the Soviet Union will have the upper hand for the next 15 to 20 years. Even while having parity in quantity and quality of bombers, we will fare worse than the Soviet Union. They have a comprehensive air defense and civil defense program, the best and most prepared in the world, while the US has no realistic civil defense program, and the Air Defense Command planes that are older than the pilots that fly them. These planes were finished before 1960.

Shouldn't we be equal before talking of nuclear disarmament? Remember what Richard Nixon said in his book *The Real War:* "If the hunted is better armed than the hunter, both survive. If both are armed similarly, both will live in constant fright: the hunter afraid of dying while attacking, and the hunted afraid of dying while defending himself. If the hunter is better armed than the hunted, only one will prevail.

Yours,
Unsigned

EDITORIAL

Lest We Forget...

It was a tough decision. Last Monday when the *City on a Hill* staff met to choose our cover for this issue, two subjects of equal importance cried out for our attention. After much discussion, we finally chose the 40th anniversary of the bitterly heroic stand made by the Jews in the ghetto of Nazi-occupied Warsaw, over the equally frightening events transpiring right now in the racist state of South Africa.

We can never forget the terror wrought by Adolph Hitler and those who chose to follow him. Six million Jews were gassed, incinerated, and used as human guinea pigs. Millions more—Allied soldiers and European civilians—died before Hitler was finally stopped. Today it is especially important to remember our ugly, not-so-distant past, in light of events happening all over the world.

The underlying reason for Hitler's crimes was a paranoid aversion to those different from himself. This is essentially the same attitude responsible for the terror of apartheid. The world that stood by and did nothing as Hitler's power grew is making the same mistake today, as a small minority of white colonialists beats down a proud nation.

On this 40th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, there are things we should all remember. The people of Poland should remember their idleness and compliance at that time. The children of Israel should remember their own history when Israeli soldiers look the other way as hundreds of Palestinian civilians are massacred, and when the Israeli government sells weapons to the South Afrikaaner minority. The people of the United States should remember Adolph Hitler and his crimes, and should let our government know what we think of its foreign policy today.

This week, Ronald Reagan spoke before thousands of Holocaust survivors gathered in Washington, DC for a memorial to the Warsaw Uprising. "Looking back now," he told them, "the warning signs were there—but the world refused to see. Tonight, let us pledge that we will never shut our eyes, never refuse to acknowledge the truth, no matter how unpleasant." We at *City on a Hill* agree wholeheartedly, and hope that someday soon our president will put his money where his mouth is. The United States has been apartheid's best friend for far too long.

As South African playwright Selaelo Maredi said during his visit to UCSC last week, "We must keep reminding people that apartheid is still happening...it will never stop until the whole world rises—like it did against Hitler."

LETTERS

Turning Back To Activism

Dear Staff:

I am a graduate of the University of California and I have spent most of my recent years as a carpenter earning the money to buy a farm. After growing up in the culturally-rich San Francisco Bay Area with all the privileges of upper-middle class roots and the best education available, my interest in agriculture and a rural lifestyle has been a logical response to the realities I see in urban America and read about in the headlines.

My education taught me to cherish life—human life and the life of plants and animals. When Reagan was elected by the American people—who had already suffered a Richard Nixon and the Vietnam War—I gave up. I decided to drop out of the lifestyle I was preened for and concentrate on creating some kind of alternative.

I have traveled all over America and half of the world. Everywhere I have seen the vast majority of people struggle just to make ends meet. A good and intelligent people toiling away most of their lives just to pay rent and buy groceries. And I have seen people with no home to pay for and with no groceries to buy. I have seen that many many Americans are not a happy people—alcoholism and drug addiction are epidemic. Crowds of people with blank, grey expressions. It is a far cry from the great new country I read about in grade school.

How would Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln have reacted to the reality that America sends its millions of precious dollars and its awesome military technology to military dictatorships all over the world? Any American who has traveled in Latin American countries has seen the depressing poverty and the inequities that exist there. The story is the same: a tiny handful of rich people maintain their disproportionate share of wealth and property amid the impoverishment of the vast majority by a ruthless military. The tactics used are virtually identical to those used by the Nazis in occupied Europe. Mass executions, torture and martial law are the brutal realities. Democratic nations do not exist.

The priorities of the Reagan Administration are twisted and wrong. By overarming ourselves and arming dictatorships all over the world we are witnessing the antecedents to a final world war. The billions of dollars spent on such a ghastly arsenal is sorely needed to make life a happier experience for millions of people.

I urge the many people like myself who have given up, dropped out, and resigned themselves to the insanity of our nation's power structure *to return to activism*. The forces of love and life demand it now. We can no longer run away and hide from what is going on. Let us sue the democratic process to bring about a new leadership. Let's be part of a grass roots movement that can bring into being policies that can again make us feel some pride to be Americans.

Steve Cowan

Slamming Mellen

Dear Staff:

I am writing concerning your article entitled "UCSC Players Sit on Sidelines" by Greg Mellen. As one who has been on the other side of the fence I feel compelled to express my disgust at the intimations of this article. There were several problems with the article. Most importantly is the fact that the author, who is not a "hooper", did not discuss the issue with any of the townies. Had he, I think that he would have at least been able to present a more complete picture of the "problem."

Another problem is that Mellen did not do his homework. Nowhere in the article does he mention that the West Fieldhouse is open for Basketball on Saturday and Sunday from 1-5. The people who are sitting on the sidelines seem more content on wallowing in self pity and maintaining their elite privilege of using the gym than they are in solving the problem. The West gym sits empty for themost part during those open hours on weekends. To even bring up the topic of money was foolhardy. The University of California is a public institution. It is funded by the State, through taxes and through our Reg fees. Although it is true that OPER is paid for by our Reg fees, it is also true that if it weren't for the taxes paid by these "townies" we wouldn't have a UC system. I think it is a small piece of gratitude to open up the use of the facilities on the hill to those who indirectly pay for them.

The other issue which I would like to address is the unstated racism of this article. Both pictures on the page are dominated by blacks. In the picture of the guy dunking you have gone even farther in misrepresenting the truth because I know the guy and he can't slam. My brother told me that the picture was staged and that the guy is jumping off a table. Is this good journalism? The other picture is also very misleading. Did you know that the guy who dominates the frame is the asst. Women's Basketball coach here at UCSC? Don't you think that he should be allowed to use the gym? Once again, without using the printed word, you have exemplified the use of racist stereotypes. My experience playing in the fieldhouse, and I am a regular, is that just as many white townies use the facility on the weekends as blacks. By running the two pictures you chose to run you really painted a very misleading picture of what happens on a typical weekend in the gym.

I have done a little research on my own

continued on page 35

KALEIDOSCOPE

RONIN: 25 year-old cartoonist Frank Miller revolutionized comics when he took over the production of *Daredevil*. During his two years of drawing The Man Without Fear, Miller expanded the limited comic book format to include discussion of such issues as rape, child abuse, and mental illness, and made *Daredevil* the best selling comic in America. Now, six months after his resignation from Marvel, Miller has returned with his new work, *Ronin*. The adventures of a masterless samurai up against both supernatural and terrestrial enemies, *Ronin* is now on sale at Atlantis Fantasy World, 707 Pacific Avenue. Price is $2.50.

Art for chemicals' sake, I say! Why not just take over a ventless UCSC art studio, douse yourself with Benzine and Lithotine or some other creative concoction, and create a new work of art out of yourself? Or why not take an art class where you can do it with teacher supervision? I dunno, sometimes I think people can go too far for art's sake. Take me for example. I have to write collidoscope.

This week is very upsetting to me. The staff here at *Subsidy on a Hill* keeps changing the format of this page—adding headlines, deleting drop caps, tinkering and mutilating—until every semblance of order in collidoscope is ruined. I tried to convince them that you readers will be utterly confused, but no, they are too busy interrupting each other to hear what I have to say. So here is the lowdown for the low-blows down under: we've got theater, music, art, literaria, and campus film news, and a nifty little headline for each. The events in each section might be listed in chronological order, but don't count on it.

After a mindboggling week like this, one can do only so much for art's sake.

Theater

Personally, I would have no qualms if all cats went the way of the dodo, but the fact is that there is a play called *P.S. Your Cat Is Dead* in town which seems utterly tasteless. Or so the critics have said. Check it out for yourself when the Bear Republic production plays Thursday through Saturday at 8pm, and Sunday at 2pm at the Art Center Theatre. Tickets are $4-6, depending on your age and income. This is the play's last weekend. Next week the kitty litter gets thrown out.

The other play in town this week is the West Abbey Theater's production of *Alice in Wonderland,* that sinister fantasy about mushrooms and rabbits. The production is playing through May 15 with shows on Saturdays and Sundays at 2pm and Saturday evenings at 8:30pm. Tickets are $3.50 to $6.50, depending on your age or academic status, Reservations can be made by calling 476-SHOW.

Up on campus, Japan's leading children's theater troupe, Kaze No Ko, will perform at the Performing Arts Theater on Sunday, April 17, at 7pm. The company was formed after WWII to break children away from the militaristic tendencies of the world "and explore simple ideas," as a member of the troupe puts it. Tickets are $2 for children, $3.50 for students and seniors, and $6 general.

Music

As usual, there is too much music in town for one person to report, so I'm going to leave all the rhetoric and pluggola for someone like Richie Begin.

Down in the socialist republic, the Catalyst is hosting Steppenwolf on Friday ($4.50 advance/$6 at the door); the legendary Nick Lowe on Saturday ($5 advance/$6.50 at the door); and Ronnie Montrose on Wednesday ($4 advance/$5.50 at the door). O.T. Price's has the Hot Links on Friday at 9:15 pm ($3 at the door), and Western Pacific for their Bluegrass Sunday ($2 at 8:30pm). The Kuumbwa is offering Smith Dobson tonight at 8pm ($2.50), and David Liebman and the Richie Beirach Quartet on Monday ($7.50). Finally, the "It's My Egos" Tao Chemical will play Friday at 9pm at the Soquel Grange. ($4).

Up at the Ideal Becoming Surreal, the "April in Santa Cruz" festival continues this week with Adolphe Sax Ensemble (William Trimble conducting), on Saturday at 6:30pm in the Performing Arts Concert Hall, and bassoonist Peter Elsea on Wednesday at the same location. As for recitals, vocalist Jean Anne Hubbard will perform jazz and classical melodies on Friday at 8pm in the Performing Arts Concert Hall. Lastly, Canta Tierra, a Latin American Folk music group, will play Wednesday at 6:15pm in the Merrill Dining Hall.

Music of a more rockish nature on campus includes the Batteries at Kresge on Saturday at 9pm ($3), and Mighty High and Now's the Time at College Five on Friday at 9pm ($4 general, $3 College Five students). The latter concert is a benefit for the Nancy Shaw Legal Defense Fund, a good cause for a rebel if there ever was one.

Art

Stop indulging in those chemicals and go see someone else's art! On Campus, Delisa Heiman's collages and watercolors can be viewed at Stevenson Coffeeshop through Saturday; Lynn Murray's fiber art and weavings are at the Stevie Library; Gail Wardrip's art is at the Merrill Lounge; Carla Cruttenden's senior show on plants, people, and animals is at the College Five Provost Gallery; and Robin McBurney's ceramic masks at the College Five coffeeshop. On Wednesday, the Women in Visual Arts lecture series will feature architect Beverly Willis at 4pm in Classroom Unit I. Like all good art in life, the above events are free.

Campus Films

O.K., I promise. This section will be in chronological order. Tonight, my favorite movie, *Psycho,* will play at Stevenson at 8 and 10:15pm ($1 Stevies, $1.50 general); and *Fidel* and *Cuba and Fidel*—part of Saul Landau's Film and Politics Series—will be shown at Classroom Unit II at 7pm ($2). On Friday, *Star Wars* will play at CRU2 (Classroom Unit II) at 7:30 and 9:30pm ($2); *Time After Time* will be shown at 8 and 10:15pm at the Crown Dining Hall ($1). *Star Wars* will also play on Saturday. On Sunday, *Black Stallion* and *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest* will play at Kresge ($2). On Tuesday, *Now Voyager,* (part of the De/signing Film Series) starring Bette Davis, will be screened at 7:30pm in Classroom Unit II ($1.50). And on Wednesday, *Dr. Faustus* will be shown at 7pm in Oakes 105 (free!); and Tadashi Imai's *Muddy Waters* will be shown at 7:30pm in the Thimann Lecture Hall. The latter offering, a Japanese film about the subjugation of women in the 19th century, is one of the best films that I still haven't seen. And believe me, that's saying a lot.

—Joey Fanbelt

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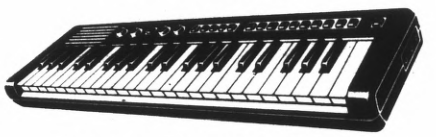
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14 Thursday

☐movies

As part of the Film and Politics Film Series with visiting instructor Saul Landau, a double feature: **Fidel** and **Cuba and Fidel.** 7:00pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00.
Stevenson Thursday Night Film Series, **Psycho,** "the master shock film of all times," by Alfred Hitchcock. 8:00 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.00 Stevenson students, $1.50 General.

☐lectures

A lecture/slideshow on the monastic community of Mt. Athos, Greece. Music, art, monasticism and culture will be stressed, as well as some political history. 6:30pm, Stevenson 175. Free.

As part of the Dynamics of Infection lecture series, Derek Cleworth, MD, PhD, will speak on "The Physician—Clinical Diagnosis—Iatrogensis". 7:00pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 3. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Ecumenical Campus Ministry weekly study/action group meeting dealing with individual response to the world hunger problem. 11:30am, University Religious Center (below Cowell Dining Hall). For further information call 426-6242.

Art Exhibit: "True to Life," a 2-D senior art show about plants, people, animals, and still lifes by Carla Cruttenden. 12:00 to 3:00 and 5:00 to 7:30pm, Provost Gallery, Porter College. Free. Exhibit ends April 21.

Art Exhibit: "Faces From the Past," a senior exhibit of recent ceramic masks by Robin McBurney. Porter College Coffeeshop. Free. Exhibit ends April 21.

Dream Group weekly meeting. Discover the inner wisdom of dreams and how they can be used for more personal growth and making life choices. 3:30pm, Health Center Conference Room 4. For further information contact Cindi Donald at 427-0778/426-6242.

International Student Night: panel discussion and reception. 7:30pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Open to everyone. Contact UCSC Affiliates, x2501, for more information.

The simple message of Kaze-no-ko: why fight when you can entertain? See the Japanese troupe when they play the Performing Arts Theater Sunday at 8.

15 Friday

☐movies

Star Wars, brought to you by SCUMM. 7:30 and 9:30pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00. What a Deal! If you can't make it tonight, come April 16, same time, same place!

Time After Time, with Malcolm McDowell and Mary Steenburgen. A romantic suspense thriller which begins in Victorian England and transports its main characters in a time machine to 1979. The story focuses on the interaction of H.G. Wells and Jack the Ripper. 8:00 and 10:15pm, Crown Dining Hall. $1.00.

☐concerts

Vocalist Jean Anne Hubbard will perform an eclectic blend of classical and jazz music. 8:00pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

☐lectures

Patrick Johnson, a Kresge student in Legal Studies, will present his Senior Thesis on "Equality and the Constitutional Protection of the Poor." 4:00pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159. Free.

Joseph Chilton Pearce, author of "Crack in the Cosmic Egg," "Bond of Power," and "Magical Child," will speak on "Insight, Ecstasy and Meditation." 7:30pm, Kresge Town Hall. Free.

☐sports

Beginning Hand Drum Classes, with an emphasis on African tribal drumming and Haitian rhythms. All instruments are provided in the beginning classes. Enrollment is limited. Sign up in advance. $40.00, Office of Physical Education at East Field House.

Softball Tournament for Korean association student members of colleges in Northern California. 10:30am, East Field.

☐miscellaneous

Porter College presents the internationally known poet and short story writer, W.S. Merwin, author of "Moving Target," "The Lice," "The Carrier of Ladders," and several other books. 3:00pm, Porter Dining Hall. Free.

As part of Gay and Lesbian Alliance Rap Group, Men's rap group meets every 1st and 3rd Friday; Women's rap group meets every 2nd and 4th Friday. Raps are for everyone interested in discussing gay and lesbian related issues. 7:00pm, Stevenson 237A.

Cross-Cultural Communication Skills Workshop for ESL or bilingual teachers. This workshop will develop skills to facilitate and communicate effectively and sensitively in cross-cultural classes. 7:00pm to 9:00pm, 210 High Street, Room 207. Workshop will continue April 16 from 9:00am to 4:00pm. $75.00, contact University Extension for more details.

A full evening of danceable music with Now Is The Time and Mighty High. Good times for a good cause. Benefit for Nancy Shaw Legal Defense Fund. 8:30pm, Porter College Dining Hall. $5.00 admission.

Catch the latest Spring Fever at AASA's first Spring Dance. 9;00pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Free.

Private Event: all day, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Call x2482 for more information.

16 Saturday

☐movies

Star Wars, brought to you by SCUMM. 7:30 and 9:30pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00. Last chance for this great deal!

☐concerts

Crown Chamber Players with guest artists Stephanie Friedman and Paul Hersh will perform works by Schubert, Brahms, Dvorak, Reutter. 8:00pm, Crown Dining Hall. Free. Performance will repeat at 2:30pm on April 17.

As part of the April in Santa Cruz Series, William Trimble will conduct the Adolphe Sax Ensemble in, "New Music for Saxophone." Compositions by George Heussenstamm, Charles Buel, Richard Mathias, Carol Anton Writh and Dale Wolford. 8:00pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

☐theater

Mamalution, a Santa Cruz based dance/theater collective will celebrate their annual dance concert at UCSC. Powerful, dynamic poetry in motion. 8:00pm, Performing Arts Theater. $6, $7, and $8 sliding scale.

☐lectures

Marxist Student Group Lecture Series. Speaker and topic to be announced. 1:00pm, Oakes 204. Free.

☐sports

Day Hike from UCSC to the San Lorenzo River and back, for re-entry students and your families. Bring a picnic lunch. Wear hiking shoes and a sweater. 9:30am to 1:30pm, meet at East Fieldhouse. For more information, call Corrinne x2552 or Kristen x2045.

☐miscellaneous

Cross-Cultural Communication Skills Workshop: See April 15 for details.

Last day, Art Exhibit: Collage and Watercolors by Delisa Heiman. Stevenson Coffeehouse. Free.

17 Sunday

☐movies

Double Feature: **Black Stallion** and **One Flew Over The Cuckoos Nest.** *Stallion* will show at 7:00pm, *Cuckoo's Nest* at 9:00pm, Kresge Town Hall. $2.00.

☐concerts

Crown Chamber Players. 2:30pm, Crown Dining Hall. See April 16 for details.

Kaze-no-ko, a team of creative young Japanese actors who have devoted themselves to the creation of new forms of movement with simple props: ticks, rings, balls, paper, and string. 8pm, Performing Arts Theater. $6.00 general, $3.50 students.

☐sports

Women's Soccer, UCSC vs. Humboldt. 11:00am, UCSC. Call x4524 for more information.

☐miscellaneous

Sunday Celebration: An exploration and celebration of The Spirit. "Challenging Authority," by Dr. Darrell Yeany. 9:00am, Cowell Health Center.

Korean Night: dinner of rice, Korean style bar-b-que, kimchee, dessert, and drink will be served; authentic Korean costumes; modern Korean music, and Korean cultural information. 3:00pm, La Bahia Restaurant, Merrill College. $3.00.

Inter Varsity Christian Fellowship sponsors a manuscript study in the Gospel of Mark, led by Carrie Bare. 6:30pm, Cowell Health Center.

18 Monday

☐lectures

"La Cultura Cubana a Traves de la Poesia de Una Joven Poeta: Nancy Morejon," a talk and poetry reading by Cuban poetress Nancy Morejon, in Spanish. Written translation of poems will be provided, and there will be an interpreter for questions. 7;30pm, Classroom Unit 1. Free.

☐sports

Men's Volleyball, UCSC vs. University of Santa Clara. 6pm, West

☐miscellaneous

"Essay Writing and Research Techniques," with Roz Spafford and Ceiny Carney. Strategies for successful essay exam writing in class; contrasting methods of completing essay exams and take-home essays; choosing, researching and developing a topic. 3:30pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325. Free.

As part of Stevenson College Night, there will be an Oriental Teriyaki dinner and entertainment by singer/songwriter, James Lee Stanley. Doors will open at 5:45pm for dinner, show starts at 6:40pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. For further information, call Cindy at (429) 2020.

Meeting on the Research and Development Park. 6:00pm, Kerr Hall 247.

Hosteling Workshop: A slide presentation about "hosteling around the world." Literature will be available and you may purchase hostel and Eurail passes. 7:00pm, East Field House. Free.

"Growing Up With Alcoholism," second in a four week workshop on the positive and negative aspects of the roles developed by family members dealing with alcoholism. 7:00pm, Cowell Commuter Lounge (below the Dining Hall). Call Betty Havey, 426-6242, for more information.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship worship service with singing, prayer, Christian fellowship and a speaker. 7;00pm, Classroom Unit 2.

Change of Program of Study: Last day to file a petition to add a course. Last day to drop a course without a $5.00 fee. Office of the Registrar.

Registration Ends: Last day for in-person late registration and course enrollment form filing. $100 total late fees. Office of the Registrar.

Graduating in June? Last day to file an announcement of candidacy for a bachelor's degree to be conferred in June. See Bureaucracy Simplified page 26 for more information.

19 Tuesday

☐movies

As part of the De/signing Women Spring Film Series, **Now, Voyager,** with Bette Davis. Davis plays one of her most memorable roles as a repressed spinster dominated by a sadistic mother. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2. $1.50.

☐lectures

Professor Steven Vogt: "A Closer Look at the Stars." Noon to 1:30pm, Louden Nelson Center. Admission is free; Deli Lunch available for $3.50, call x2501 to reserve one.

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As part of the Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series, Niles Eldredge, will speak on "Pattern and Process in Evolution." 4:00pm, Thimann Lecture Hall I. Free.

Sharon Jenkins, Visiting Lecturer of Psychology at UCSC, will speak on "I'm Not Afraid of Success But...Fear of Success and the Hidden Ambivalence." 4:00pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.

Linus Pauling, Scientist and Nobel Peace Prize recipient will speak on "The Path to World Peace." 7;30pm, Kresge Town Hall. Free.

Dr. Gertrude B. Elion, Head of Experimental Therapy at the Wellcom Research Laboratories, and a UC Regents' lecturer, will present a lecture titled, "Adventures in the Creation of Medicinal Drugs." 8:00pm, Classroom Unit 1. Free.

☐sports

Women's Soccer, UCSC vs Davis. 3:00pm, Davis. Call x4524 for more information.

☐miscellaneous

Chug L'Ivrit, a weekly Hebrew discussion group. All interested in conversing in Hebrew and improving their Hebrew language skills, please feel free to join us. 7:30pm, Stevenson 221.

20
Wednesday

☐movies

As part of "An Encounter With Tragedy" film series, **Dr. Faustus** by Christopher Marlowe. Discussion will follow. 7:00pm, Oakes 105. Free.

Ramparts of Clay (Tunisia/Algeria 1970.) A drama of a young woman unable to accept the subservient role dictated by her community. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2. $1.00.

As part of Porter College Spring Film Series, **The Tin Drum**. 8:00 and 10:15pm, Porter Dining Hall. $1.00 Porter students, $1.50 general.

Japanese film series **Muddy Waters** directed by Tadashi Imai. Three stories of Japanese women and their social oppression during the late 19th century. The film was based on short stories by a woman writer, Ichiyo Higuchi. 7:30pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 3, Free.

☐concerts

As part of Merrill College Night, Canta Tierra, a duo, will perform traditional and contemporary Latin American folk music from Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Mexico, the Caribbean and Spain. 6:15pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Free.

As part of the April in Santa Cruz series: Peter Elsea; concert works of electronics and bassoon. 8:00pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. $1.00 students, $3.00 general.

☐lectures

As part of the Lick Observatory Lecture series, Dr. Gibor Basri will speak on "The Connection Between Stellar Rotation and Activity." 3:45pm, Natural Sciences II, Room 221.

As part of Women and The Visual Arts lecture series, Beverly Willis, Architecture, will speak. 4:00pm, Classroom Unit 1. Free.

Anne Sacker, lawyer, will speak on being in law school and starting out as a lawyer. From the Women's Speakers Bureau. 7;00pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge. Free.

☐sports

Bike Maintenance Clinic: There will be an expert on hand to answer questions and show you how to fix that flat tire. 3:30 to 5:30pm, East Field House. Free.

Bike Touring Workshop: Join us and some "pros" from downtown shops who will share their expertise on riding techniques, bike types, equipment, tools, clothing, local tours and resource materials. 7:00 to 9:00pm, College 8 Lounge. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Women's Re-Entry Brown Bag Lunch Series: "Images of Egypt," a slide presentation by Denise Wilkerson, a UCSC student who has recently returned from a year of living, traveling, and studying in Egypt on the EAP Program. Noon to 1:00pm, Women's Re-Entry Lounge.

TWANAS weekly meeting to organize for the publication of the quarterly newspaper. We welcome all interested students to come to our meetings. 7:00pm, Merrill 2.

Chair Massage: Learn this practical approach for releasing tension and stiffness from the head, shoulders and back. Sign up in advance at the Office of Physical Education, East Field. 7:00pm, Health Center Conference Room. $3.00.

University Catholic Community weekly meeting welcomes all persons of good will who wish to participate in a local cell of the Universal Church. Activities include informal discussion, prayer, films, celebration of Mass and fellowship in a supportive group. 7;30pm, University Religious Center (below Cowell Dining Hall).

21
Thursday

☐movies

As part of the Film and Politics Film Series with visiting instructor Saul Landau, a double feature: **Memories of Underdevelopment** and **De Cierta Manera.** 7:00pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00.

Stevenson Thursday Night Film Series, **The Wild One**, with Marlon Brando and Lee Marvin. 8:00 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining hall. $1.00 Stevenson students, $1.50 General.

☐theater

Floor Play, the work of four UCSC students: Christopher Bowen, Brian Kasch, Marilyn Lynch, and Jamie Ullman. They will present a diverse collection of witty, touching, and always entertaining original dance works. 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall. $2.00. Performance will repeat on April 22 and 23.

☐lectures

As part of the Dynamics of Infection lecture series, Benjamin Kagan, MD, will speak on "Pediatric Perspectives on Infection." 7:00pm, Thimann Lecture hall 3. Free.

A benefit for AIM and International Indian treaty council, Bill Wahpepah and Tony Gonzalez report on recent visits to Nicaragua and the U.N. Human Rights Commission. 8:00pm, Merrill Dining hall. Sliding scale of $2.00, $3.00, and $3.50.

☐sports

Women's Soccer, UCSC vs. SF State. 3:00pm, UCSC. Call x4524 for more information.

☐miscellaneous

Ecumenical campus ministry weekly study/action group meeting dealing with individual response to the world hunger problem. 11:30am, University Religious Center (below Cowell Dining Hall). For further information call 426-6242.

Inter Varsity Christian Fellowship Manuscript Bible Study in the Gospel of Mark, led by Mark Houseman. 3:00pm, Cowell Health Center. Free.

Dream Group weekly meeting. Discover the inner wisdom of dreams and how they can be used for more personal growth and making life choices. 3:30pm, Health Center Conference Room 4. For further information contact Cindi Donald at 427-0778/426-6242.

Chinquapin Contributers Reading and release of the 1983 magazine. Come to listen, come to buy a copy, or come to enjoy the company. 7:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.

Last Day: Art Exhibit, "True to Life." Porter Provost Gallery. Free.

Last Day: Art Exhibit, "Faces From the Past." Porter College Coffeeshop. Free.

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BILL WAHPEPAH, "U.N. UPDATE" • A report on his recent visit as a IITC delegate to the 39th U.N. SESSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JANUARY 1983

• + •

TONY GONZALES, "NICARAGUA UPDATE" • A report on a recent IITC FACT-FINDING COMMISSION to Nicaragua & his visit to the CONFERENCE of NON-ALIGNED NATIONS, held in Managua, Nicaragua, January 1983.

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VIEWFINDER

AC/DC'S LET THERE BE ROCK. Those lovable lads who brought the world such cock-rock classics as "Have Another Drink" are shown here in their very own rock concert movie. A must-miss for those not prone to alcohol poisoning. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

BIRGITT HAAS MUST BE KILLED and **MEPHISTO.** A tautly suspenseful film rich in moral duplicity and deceit about a German terrorist targeted for assassination by the French secret police. Lisa Kreuzer is excellent as the jaded, hunted Haas; Jean Rochefort is convincing as an unknowing cog in the killing of Haas. With *Mephisto*, directed by Istvan Szabo, winner of last year's Best Foreign Film Oscar. Klaus Maria Brandauer gives a spirited performance as a vainglorious, ambitious actor who cooperates with the 3rd Reich while his humanity gradually disintegrates. Beautiful cinematography from Lajos Koltai. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: *Birgitt*, 7:20, *Mephisto*, 9:15. Sun matinee: *Mephisto*, 4:55.

BLOOD TIDE. The advertising tag line for Nico Masterakas's film is "It Feeds on Human Flesh." Appearing beside this sleazy slogan, the acting credits are intriguing: James Earl Jones, Jose Ferrer, and Lila Kedrova (of *Tell Me a Riddle*). Opens Friday at the Del Mar. Daily: 6:15, 8, 9:45. Weekend matinees: 1, 2:45, 4:30.

COME AND GET IT and **HIGH SIERRA.** Frances Farmer in her most critically acclaimed role as the protagonist of Edna Ferber's two-generation love story set in the lumber country of Wisconsin. Also starring Eddie Arnold, Walter Brennan, and Joel McCrea. With *High Sierra* (1941). Bogie is escaped killer Mad Dog Earle in this uneven but exciting gangster chase film. Beautiful footage of the Eastern Sierra. Also stars Ida Lupino, Joan Leslie. At the Sash Mill. Thur-Fri: *Get It*, 7, 10:30; *Sierra*, 8:45.

DANCE CRAZE. Terrific sounds abound in this ska collection featuring such groups as the English Beat, Selector, and the Specials. At the Nickelodeon. Sunday only: 3:10.

THE EROTIC ADVENTURES OF CANDY. All about suckers, jelly rolls, sweet buns, and other exciting taste treats. Rated X. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

FLASHDANCE. Story of an aspiring dancer who works as a welder by day, and cuts loose at night with her lover/boss. Opens Friday at the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: 7:20, 9:30. Weekend matinees: 1:10, 3:15, 5:15.

GANDHI. Richard Attenborough's sprawler about the life of the Mahatma is slow-moving and overly reverential. Ben Kingsley turns in an awe-inspiring performance in the title role, but the film tends to ignore any complexities in the personality of India's greatest leader. As the world knows by now, Attenborough and Kingsley have carried away their Oscars, and the film has been voted the best (gack, cough, sputter) of the year. But despite its flaws, *Gandhi* has a positive social message— a thing to be valued these days. At the UA Cinema. Weekdays: 8. Sat, Sun: 12, 4, 8.

HAMMETT. Reviewed this issue. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7, 8:45. Thur, Fri, Sat: 10:30 late show. Sun matinees: 3:20, 5:05.

HEAVY METAL. A flashy animated mishmash of swords'n'sexism, boobs and blades, and a few cartoon gems in the rubbish. The soundtrack is insufferable, but then 50,000,000 dustheads can't be wrong. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

HIGH ROAD TO CHINA. Though Tom Selleck (*Magnum P.I.*) is adequately charming on the small screen, his first feature film is not. This thin travelogue features Bess Armstrong as a spunky heiress looking for her long-lost papa throughout the Orient. Armstrong and Selleck trip merrily through war and death in China as they inevitably and implausibly fall in love. At the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: 7:40, 9:50. Weekend matinees: 1:10, 3:15, 5:20.

JOYSTICKS. Newsflash! Film reveals the sexual nature of video games. Lots of young sylphs, roving dudes, careening video blips. Opens Friday at the Del Mar. Daily: 6:30, 8:15, 10. Weekend matinees: 1:15, 3, 4:45.

LES MISERABLES and **A TALE OF TWO CITIES.** It's a literary interlude at the movies with Richard Boleslawski's well-crafted 1935 production of Victor Hugo's classic novel about a petty thief who tries to bury his past (Frederic March) and the police chief who won't let him (Charles Laughton). With the definitive, lavish MGM version of Dickens's story of the French Revolution (1935). Starring Ronald Colman and Basil Rathbone. At the Sash Mill. Sat: *Miserables*, 7:30; *Tale*, 9:25. Sun-Mon: *Miserables*, 7; *Tale*, 8:55. Sun matinees: *Miserables*, 2:30; *Tale*, 4:30.

LOCAL HERO. Anyone who enjoyed the pleasant *Gregory's Girl* has another chance to view Scottish director Bill Forsythe's work in this comedy about a young executive (Peter Riegert) sent by his Texas company to sell the inhabitants of a small Scottish town on an oil-drilling project off their coast. Burt Lancaster also stars as Riegert's eccentric boss. Opens Friday at the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: 7:30, 9:40. Weekend matinees: 1, 3:05, 5:10.

LONE WOLF MCQUADE. Chuck Norris and his Amazing Flying Extremities wage the perennial war against evil. This round features Chuck as a Texas Ranger aided by a double-barrel shotgun and a snarling hound. Opens Friday at the UA Cinema. Daily: 7, 9:15. Weekend matinees: 12:15, 2:30, 4:45.

MAX DUGAN RETURNS. Jason Robards, Marsha Mason, and Donald Sutherland star in a lighthearted Neil Simon construction about a long-lost father who comes back to shower his daughter and grandson with material goods. Lacks any grounding in reality (Sutherland is a cop who wears Giorgio Armani suits), but it's harmless fun and Robards is always irresistible. At the Aptos Twin. Daily: 7:15, 9:15. Weekend matinees: 1:15, 3:15, 5:15.

MISSING and **EVIL UNDER THE SUN.** Director Costa-Gavras's excellent political thriller based on the story of the disappearance of Charles Horton during Chile's violent military coup. Dizzying scenes of madness and taut performances from Sissy Spacek and Jack Lemmon bring home the horror of political repression in a well-constructed, thought-provoking entertainment. With *Evil Under The Sun*, in which a bevy of stars ham it up as characters from one of Agatha Christie's Hercule Poirot stories. Peter Ustinov stars as the inimitable Belgian sleuth. At the Capitola Theater. Daily through Tues: *Missing*, 7, 11; *Sun*, 9. Call theater for Sun matinees and program after Tues: 475-3518.

MONTY PYTHON'S MEANING OF LIFE. The Python strikes again with a series of scatalogical vignettes about fish, women's dresses, science, love, death, sex, and anything else that comes to mind. Opens Friday at the Rio Theater. Daily: 7:30, 9:30. Weekend matinees: 1:30, 3:30, 5:30.

MY DINNER WITH ANDRE. Director Louis Malle's filmed conversation between two old friends—playwright-actor Wallace Shawn and theatre director Andre Gregory—in a sometimes comic, sometimes annoying exchange that approaches the Platonic ideal of inquiry. Fascinating premise, well-executed. At the Nickelodeon. Sun matinee only, 3.

THE OUTSIDERS and **THE BLACK STALLION RETURNS.** Director Francis Ford Coppola keeps his own personality more or less in check to allow the fine performances of the youthful cast to take front and center in this drama of class conflict based on S.E. Hinton's popular novel. C. Thomas Howell and Ralph Macchio are excellent as the still-tender members of a greaser gang and Matt Dillon is appealing as the hood they admire and follow. Excellent ensemble acting and beautiful cinematography. With the next installment in the saga of the noble horse based on Walter Farley's novels. It lacks the visual excellence of the first *Stallion*, but for action-lovers there's lots of heavy-breathing intrigue as Kelly Reno journeys to Arabia to save his beloved horse. At the Del Mar. Weekdays: 6:15, 8:10, 10:10. Weekend matinees: 1, 2:45, 4:30.

ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW. Let Frank N. Furter, Brad and Janet, Magenta, and Riff Raff teach you the meaning of the word overkill in The Land That Herpes Forgot. At the Nickelodeon every Sunday only: 3:35.

SCANNERS and **THE HOWLING.** Extra-special special effects in these two smarter-than-the-average-horror-film horror films. *Scanners*, directed by David Cronenberg, is enlivened by a game of cat and mouse between two superbrains who can cause the heads of others to explode. With a quirky werewolf flick set in a touchy-feely California community. Big bad wolf costumes and a grab-bag cast—Patrick Macnee, John Carradine, Slim Pickens, and co-scripter John Sayles—make this effort noteworthy. At the Sash Mill. Tue-Wed: *Scanners*, 7:30; *Howling*, 9:20.

SOPHIE'S CHOICE. Alan Pakula's respectful film based on William Styron's bestseller stars the luminescent Meryl Streep as the tragic Polish refugee. Streep's Oscar-winning, multi-lingual performance surpasses her work in *French Lieutenant's Woman*. Aside from Streep, Nestor Almendros's photography dazzles with its beautifully framed compositions. But despite these excellent attributes, Pakula's direction is lacking in passion, and the dominant emotion of *Sophie* veers perilously close to guilt-ridden self-flagellation. At the Del Mar. Daily: 6:25, 9:15. Sat, Sun: 12:45, 3:30.

STARSTRUCK. A spirited Australian new wave musical directed by Gillian Armstrong (*My Brilliant Career*). Jo Kennedy is terrific as a young waitress with "that little something extra" who wants to be a rock and roll star; the sly Ross O'Donovan is her 14-year-old manager/cousin. Good clean fun. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7:10, 9. Thur, Fri, Sat late show: 10:40. Sun matinee: 5:15.

TOOTSIE. Hoffman excels in his dual role as Dorothy/Michael in a film with moments of believability and *deux ex machina* joined to make a first-rate comedy. Director Sydney Pollack does a superb job with good material and Bill Murray as an existential playwright gives one of his best performances. At the Aptos Twin. Daily: 6:30, 9. Sat, Sun, Mon: 1:30, 4.

THE VALLEY OBSCURED BY CLOUDS. Pink Floyd did the soundtrack for this minor cult classic starring Bulle Ogier as the wife of a diplomat who meets a long-haired anthropologist and travels with him to a land uncontaminated by roll-on deodorant and flushing toilets. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7:30, 9:30. Sun matinee: 5:30.

THE WALL. A strange excursion into the world of rock opera which sports great special effects, unusual animation by Gerald Scarfe, and a drippy Pink Floyd soundtrack. Never have so many given so much for so little. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

ANNIE VALVA

You Have Seen Their Faces...

by Dafna Wu

OPINION

Alcohol is responsible for 50 percent of American highway fatalities per year—26,000 deaths. In California alone, 2200 people are killed and 73,000 maimed and injured each year. This past Easter weekend, these statistics hit home. Two Oakes students, driving home from a party at 2:30am, ran a stop on High St. and smashed into a tree. The driver lost an eye, and his best friend lost his life. They had both been drinking. The driver is recovering at Community Hospital, facing a manslaughter charge.

I am a campus night shuttle driver, and on the above weekend, was driving a Sunday night shift. Each time I swung through the Oakes circle, random familiar faces of Oakes students flashed in my memory; faces I see every week when I drive the West shuttle. Two of these faces will be missing next week, I thought...

Voices in the back of the van broke the monotony of circling UCSC in the dark for six hours: "It was great! We were at _____'s house and partied for a while. I was kinda drunk, then we drove to _____'s and partied some more...". I couldn't stop myself from interrupting. "Did you guys hear about the accident?" They reacted with proper platitudes, "yes, wasn't it horrible." They saw no connection between their weekend entertainment and that of "those poor Oakes students."

Alcohol is as much a part of university life as are books. Administrators tolerate the rampant use of alcohol as an inevitable stage of "growing up"; the old idea of "learning the hard way." How many of our parents look back nostalgically at the "old college days," unforgettable outings, unforgettable hangovers. We laugh and collect our own stories of alcohol escapades each weekend.

In this article, I do not mean to moralize, to single out our university as the sole perpetrator of alcohol use. When I first spoke with the campus editor of *City on a Hill*, he reacted positively to my ideas for writing this article. However, he immediately cautioned me, with best intentions, against coming off as "too high and mighty." I should take care not to offend anyone, "we all drink in moderation, and that's OK; you can talk about what happens when it gets out of hand." This attitude, as that of the students in the night shuttle, and of most of our society, is the attitude that I wish to question. In the United States, alcohol-related car accidents are the biggest killer of 16-24 year olds; that amounts to about 8,000 people killed and 40,000 injured per year.

Our society's casual and eager acceptance of social and "moderate" drinking is *not* unrelated to these deaths. We still tend to believe that the "drunk driver" is a staggering, stammering alcoholic behind the wheel. This is a dangerously false assumption. Most first offenders do not have an "alcohol problem." They just went to a party and had too much to drink.

Last week I took an informal survey at school and found that of a random sample of students, 24 of 27 had driven and do sometimes drive after they have been drinking. This is not really a surprising outcome if one considers the number of parties and/or dances that do not serve alcohol. Few people I asked thought that they would attend a campus party that was not serving beer or some other alcoholic beverage.

Flip through the pages of this issue of *City on a Hill* and read the Liquor Barn advertisement. Last week's ad introduced "import taste on a college budget" in a bold print quarter-page ad. The text gives the wonderful news that "you can lower your college expenses without cutting back on your college entertainment". Celebration and good times are synonymous with drinking. The argument that one has the free choice to drink or not to drink must take into account the tremendous influence upon this "free choice" by the media. Liquor is associated with sophistication, maturity, financial security, luxury, and of course, that best-seller, sexuality.

In a society as complex as ours, we are tempted by expediency not only in microwave ovens, video games, pocket calculators, and computers, but by alcohol's ability to instantly alleviate stress and anxiety. Alcohol easily fills the role of that all-soothing panacea of the fast lane. Meeting people at parties, first dates, business transactions, corporate meetings all are more easily handled when our emotions are numbed by a drink or two. The implications of alcohol as a tool of avoidance need not extend to alcoholism.

"But I drive more carefully after I've had a drink." "I only had two beers." "We're only five minutes away from home." All common rationalizations. In Czechoslovakia, one drink constitutes being drunk. In Germany and most of Europe, the blood alcohol level concentration set as a standard for drunkeness is .01 percent. This level has been established by the UC Irvine School of Medicine as capable of causing serious impairment of the ability to drive. In California, this legal limit is .1 percent. According to *Drug Education, Contact and Methods,* Girdano & Girdano, one drink (a 12 ounce beer, or one ounce of whiskey mixed with four ounces of soda) can raise the alcohol blood concentration in an average body-weight person to .02-.03 percent. At three drinks, .03-.09 percent, balance, speech, vision, and hearing are slightly impaired.

It is legal in California to drive in this condition. It takes approximately one hour per drink to return to the original levels of motor coordination. In California, loopholes and plea bargaining resulted in the state charging, out of 80,000 arrested for drunk driving, only 5000 with charges of reckless driving. Judges, juries, prosecutors and legislators, most of whom drink socially, have tended to view drunk driving with an attitude of "there but by the grace of God go I," and therefore sentence more leniently.

We must reject the notions about alcohol that we've been raised with. We musn't yield to social pressure and attitudes toward adult drinking that keep liquor from being classified with drugs and narcotics. Support one another in living substance- and chemical-free lives, and take the time to question the role of alcohol in our society.

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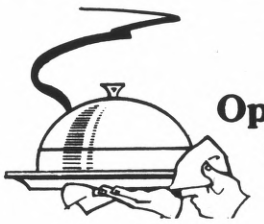

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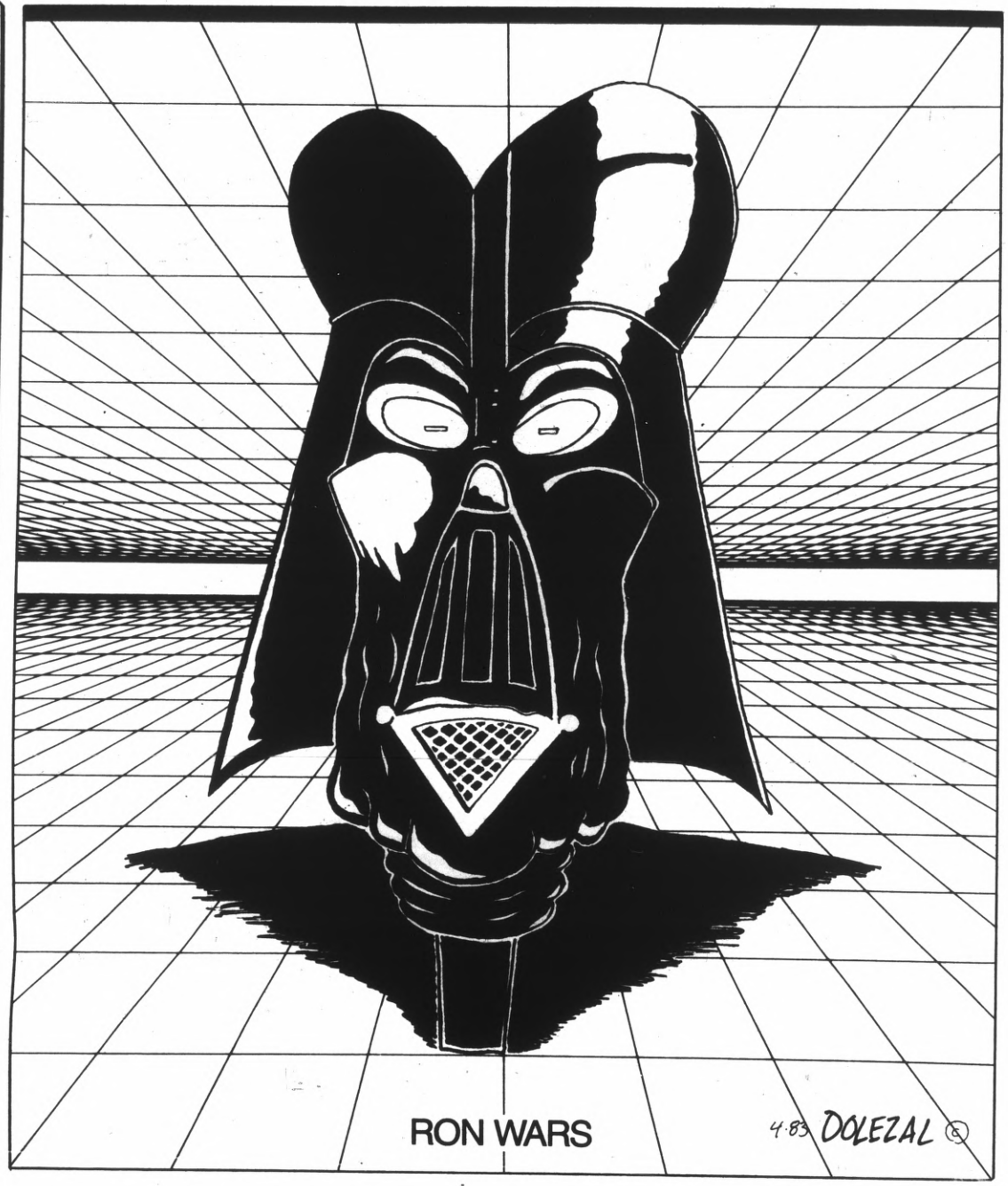

The 'R' Project:

Look Out Above

by Lenny Siegel **ANALYSIS**

Among the complex new weapons envisioned in President Reagan's plan for a military research program aimed at outer space, none is more futuristic—or controversial—than the top-secret "R-Project," which already has been launched in northern California.

At stake in the project, say scientists here, is an exponential leap in American military technology. But efforts to finalize research arrangements have sparked heated battles within the scientific community over the project's consequences and have led to mounting tensions between two of the nation's most advanced physics labs.

The focus of the R-Project research program is the development of nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers. If the research proves successful, the United States will be capable of deploying orbiting weapons platforms, each of which would contain up to 50 extremely potent X-ray lasers powered by controlled nuclear explosions. Since X-ray lasers will not work in the atmosphere, the only application of the R-Project is war in space—whether anti-satellite warfare or ballistic missile defense.

Edward Teller, "father" of the hydrogen bomb—the second generation of nuclear weapons—is the best-known backer of the R-Project. In fact, Teller's public speeches are the major source of unclassified information about the nature of the project. Reportedly, he has personally asked Reagan to support the R-Project with $200 million in research funds each year.

The 75-year-old Teller, now a research fellow at Stanford's Hoover Institution, is not himself part of the R-Project research team. The work is being carried out at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) in California and the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. Both installations are funded by the Department of Energy and managed by the University of California.

In February 1981, *Aviation Week* disclosed what appeared to be details of an R-Project test explosion. In a test code-named "Dauphin," Livermore reportedly demonstrated an X-ray laser, powered by a nuclear device exploded in a vacuum chamber buried deep in the Nevada desert. The explosion produced a pulsed beam of several hundred trillion watts.

Though the bulk of research will be conducted by the Energy Department's weapons labs, Livermore has asked the Palo Alto-based Stanford Synchotron Research Laboratory (SSRL) to develop and to test high-speed X-ray detectors for the R-Project. Those detectors could be used not only to evaluate future test explosions but to generate data for computer simulations.

Livermore has proposed that $6 million be spent to build a special facility at Stanford for the project, including $5 million from the Energy Department. Another $1 million would come from non-weapons research budgets at the UC since its faculty

continued on next page

members hope to use the facility for basic research in biology, chemistry, and physics.

Stanford, one of two US sites where the full range of calibration could take place, does not accept secret research, however. Both SSRL and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), from which SSRL gets its land and electron beams, are Energy Department laboratories. The Linear Accelerator lab always has conducted basic research, with no immediate military applications.

The proposal to conduct support research for a classified weapons project has thus provoked objections at SLAC—and a potential confrontation with SSRL. In January, 15 SLAC staff members circulated a petition objecting to the proposed calibration project. Four days later, 280 other staff members had signed a similar statement.

Said Professor Gregory Loew of the research proposal: "We thought it would hurt the image of the lab. SLAC has 10,000 visitors a year, including school kids. Inevitably, someone asks, 'Is SLAC a place to make bombs?' and the answer is, 'No, we're not involved in weapons; we try to understand the basic laws of nature.'

"The idea that we could no longer answer that question in a straightforward way...[was] something we felt very uncomfortable with," he continued.

SSRL director Arthur Bienenstock, who himself has not done weapons work, will issue his decision on the project proposal this month after hearing from a scientific review panel. Bienenstock says the plan to use the calibration equipment for weapons design will not be a factor.

"I've looked back through history at people who've used their position to try and stop research—and 50 years later, it never looks good," he said.

Some SLAC observers are convinced that Bienenstock has already committed himself to the R-Project work and charge that construction has already begun.

John Harris, deputy head of operations at SLAC, thinks the project will go through despite growing opposition.

"If the Energy Department really wants Stanford to calibrate instruments for the R-Project, then it will probably get its way," he predicts. "In that case, those Stanford people who oppose the weapons research will have to challenge the R-Project and the philosophy behind it."

At Livermore, where the R-Project already is underway, opposition has been limited. Hugh DeWitt, a physicist at the labs for 25 years, wrote UC President David Saxon to express his concern about the R-Project last October. He warned that the testing of nuclear-pumped lasers in space would violate arms agreements with the Soviets, adding that "an adequate review of the X-ray laser as a weapons system might save the country from pouring resources into a huge secret project that could turn out to be ineffective."

©Pacific News Service

The Billion Dollar Ear

by Lenny Siegel **ANALYSIS**

Even while President Reagan was announcing US plans for dramatic new space-age defense systems, work already was underway in Sunnyvale on a futuristic military satellite communications system. Its chief purpose is to insure that American nuclear weapons can be targeted accurately during and after an enemy attack.

Called "MILSTAR" (Military Strategic, Tactical and Relay), the new system is scheduled to begin operations in the late 1980s, at a cost of over $1 billion, and function throughout the 1990s in support of strategies envisioned by Reagan administration planners to cope with protracted nuclear war. Sunnyvale's Lockheed Missiles and Space Company has been designated the major contractor.

One of MILSTAR's selling points is that it will be "hardened" to withstand the tremendous destructive force released by nuclear weapons, particularly the enormous burst of energy called electromagnetic pulse (EMP). The electronic circuits in current systems probably could not survive EMP.

In a report to Congress in February, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said MILSTAR was "designed to provide survivable and enduring command and control communications for those decision-makers who must be able to direct and receive information from their forces through all levels of conflict, including nuclear war."

The Pentagon's priorities for strategic communications were described earlier by one of Weinberger's deputies, Donald Latham, as including the ability to "continue operations over a protracted period of conflict."

To make a protracted nuclear war "thinkable," officials who survive the initial attacks must have a working communications hookup that can still target enemy installations. MILSTAR has been planned to fill that role. It will consist of eight satellites, with four in geostationary orbits (circling the earth high over the equator at the same rotation speed), three in polar orbits, and one orbiting as a spare. MILSTAR terminals will be placed at ground stations, in ships, planes, and elsewhere as necessary.

In addition to "hardening" the system against EMP, plans call for MILSTAR satellites to be able to maneuver in space to protect against Soviet space mines and other anti-satellite weapons. To reduce their dependence on ground control and relay stations, they will be capable of limited autonomous movement and will relay information directly from one satellite to another.

The network will operate in the extremely high frequency (EHF) range; this, combined with new electronic hardware, is expected to make it difficult to jam MILSTAR channels.

Since the Soviets know that MILSTAR is designed to help the United States win a protracted nuclear conflict, it is believed that they already are working on countermeasures. The Pentagon is likely to fund programs to develop its own countermeasures against anticipated Soviet moves.

Neither MILSTAR nor its Soviet counterpart system will be foolproof. But their deployment probably will strengthen the views of planners who look upon nuclear war, or the ability to threaten nuclear attack, as useful strategic tools.

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JOAN LOCKHART

Memoirs of a Wrong Turn

The Ballad of Eugene Pratt

by John Terry

OPINION

Much is being made of the current draft registration predicament. Thousands of young men are refusing to give their names, and later their bodies, to a possible draft. Millions, however, have signed their names on the dotted line. Many of those millions would never go off to fight a war but have decided that now is not the time to take a stand.

Recently I talked to a young man who was grappling with the dilemma of what to do. Our conversation brought to mind my own experiences during the Vietnam War years and, more importantly, those of someone I grew up with, Eugene Pratt.

When I was a young boy growing up on the Oklahoma plains, I tried to keep my shoes shined, please my elders, and keep a clean name. Eugene lived on the other side of the small city we grew up in. My family was not rich, but my dad worked regularly and we never worried about having clean clothes or enough to eat. Gene's family had it much tougher. With a houseful of kids, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt had to work themselves into early graves to keep the kids alive.

The elementary school that Eugene and I went to was so small that we were always in the same class. For some reason, we were seated by birthdate all those years. Eugene and I have the same birthday, so for years he sat in the desk right in front of me.

All the other kids used to make fun of Gene because he was such a mess. My parents told me I couldn't talk to him, saying "All those Pratts are no damn good." Like a good little soldier I did what they said. For all the years he sat in front of me, we hardly ever talked.

Eugene carried on in spite of, or maybe because of, all his troubles. He sure was a card. He could laugh or joke about anything. And he took home a mess of good grades. When it came time to go to college, Eugene went far away. That's the way it was, and that's the way it is.

I went off to the University of Oklahoma. In my junior year I managed to get a job in the university library, a plum on the work-study tree. After working there for a few months, late one night when the library wasn't busy I began browsing through the stacks of college papers we got from quite a few of the major universities around the country. After a few minutes I came across one from the college Eugene was going to. I leafed through it and lo and behold there was an article by my old classmate. It turned out that he had been writing a lot about the world and war. Several of the letters to the editor referred to previous articles of his.

I was proud to see Eugene's articles. I didn't understand all the things he was writing about though, so my buddies and I from that old fraternity got drunk and blocked it all out.

A year and a half later I graduated. I lost my deferment, my excuse. A little while later I got a "Greetings" letter from my draft board that asked me to come down so they could put my education to good use.

I was scared. I didn't want to go to Vietnam, but I certainly wasn't going to give up everything and go to Canada. That scared me even more.

The big day finally came for me to go down for my physical and mental exam. When I got there I saw Eugene, alive and well. I didn't want to talk to him there. I was too terrified. I thought I'd have plenty of time to see him after we were done.

Just like in school, they called Gene right before they called me. He went up to the desk and answered their questions. But when it came time to put his name on the line, he told them all to go to hell. What a scene that was.

Eugene was by far the most courageous amongst us, the most concerned with humanity. But it was *him* they took far away and stuck in a prison.

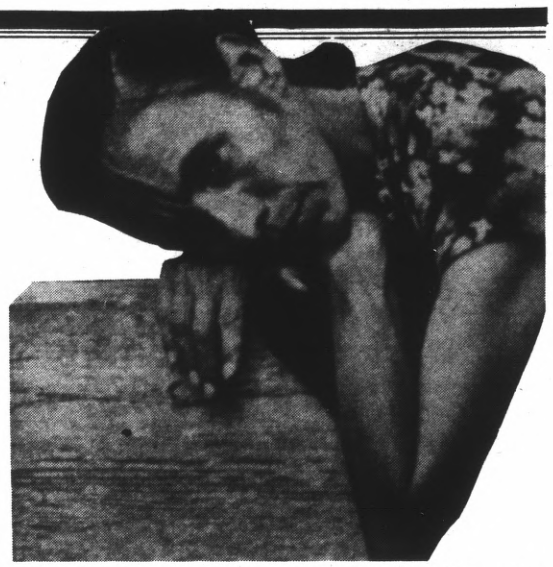
In these passing years I've come to realize that if we only sit back and let things be done to us, "living" becomes just a way of getting older, and "freedom" is just a way of getting by. I can't help but wonder now what would have happened if we all would have stood up like Gene. There would have been no one to carry those damn guns for what nobody believed in. But that ain't the way it was. And today, it seems that ain't the way it is.

WOMEN

Santa Cruz Sketches

Women on the Edge

by Beth Blevins



New Wave Valley Girl

At the transit center downtown, she propped her shoulder against a wall of a brick building, waiting the afternoon away. Meticulously casual in her manner, she stood smoking an American cigarette, the bright pink of her lipstick leaving kisses on its filter tip. She wore a black mini skirt with a black leather jacket. Across each of her boots, she's hung a thick, silver chain, symbolizing a violence she would never realize. Her hair was dyed a dark black, and her eyes were rimmed in large circles of black and blue—as though to convey the idea that she saw more than she actually could, given the limits of her youth and the narrowness of her intellect.

"Totally, *totally* into it," she said to a companion of hers, half-heartedly mimicking the Valley Girl lingo that had become too popular in 1982. It was a time when 15-year-olds had nothing else to do except imitate the glamour they thought they'd adopt, more naturally, when they were grown. For all she knew, she was already grown. But no one else seemed to notice. "Oh, totally, man," she said again, having nothing else to say.

It was a restricting identity, at best. Put in a world which didn't care much about her, it was the best she could do.

Unknown Street Woman

Where do the street women go when it rains, if the coffee shops close and no one takes them home? Perhaps they find shelters under bridges, or make tents as best they can from tarps or large trash bags. But there was a woman in town who seemed to have found no shelter, having stayed in the rain. I found her on a street corner, shivering and wet. "Hey," she said to me without introducing herself, "Spare some change?" I opened my hand and showed her four wrinkled bills, "all I have to live on for the rest of the week," I explained.

"Oh, my," she asked, "these are surely, surely, hard times, aren't they?" She could have been no older than thirty. Her face was more worn than wrinkled, as though a bath or long nap might smooth its texture. Her skin was pale except for her cheeks, which were reddened, as though she had gotten too close to a campfire and had lingered there, unable to leave. She wore jeans which were old and bell-bottomed, and were wet up to her knees. Her hair was stuffed under a green nylon toboggan. And she carried a bed-roll, made from two thin blankets which were as damp as she was, and afforded ill comfort in the rain. What was she doing out in the rain, without a career or family, begging in front of a bank? Only she knew the answer.

"Isn't this ridiculous," she exclaimed, "I don't have more than three cents in my pocket." She reversed both her pants pockets, pleading her case. "I've been sleeping in the rain for the last two weeks. And I don't know when it's going to stop."

I stood before her with an umbrella over my head and rubber boots on my feet, embarrassed that I could not share these things with her. "I-I'll give you a food stamp," I stammered, "if that will help you. I really don't have anything else to give."

"Well, I could buy some food, I guess." The enthusiasm was diminishing in her voice. "But, you know, whatever you give me will return to you—someone else will give you something. Your generosity will not go unrewarded." I wondered if her lines were rehearsed, if she said this to every stranger who offered her something.

Across each of her boots, she hung a thick, silver chain, symbolizing a violence she would never realize.

The "WALK" sign ahead of me came on, and I began to leave her, walking to the other side of the street. I left her wondering how she'd survive this night, or the coming week of storms.

"Isn't this ridiculous!" she was shouting now. "Soon I may have to give up cigarettes, if things get any worse!"

Jewell

Jewell's fingers curl together, like a Japanese fan she cannot slap open. Her hand slowly unlocks to twist about a pencil or paperclip, the swollen knob of her hand turned out. Arthritis has bowed her hands, but they are also curled and curved by an invisible pain inside her. They are bonsai hands, bent after years of tiny, encumbering tasks.

You have seen women like her, women who ride buses or work in office buildings, women whose faces are square now, rearranged around a mouthful of large, square false teeth. Women whose skin is pleated: tiny folds of flesh are gathered above eyebrows and cheeks which were once smooth. She smoked continual cigarettes; her breath smelled of ash. The cigarettes, then, had put the lines in her face—like streets on a road map.

The phone rang in her office. She answered it, placing a cigarette in her mouth, letting it hang suspended from her lower lip as she struggled to light it with her crooked fingers. I would smell like her when I finally left her office. The coat I wore there would hang near my bed, giving off her cigarette smell—embodied in my dreams as some ashed and aging thing.

And then I left her office, having turned in my daily report to her. I had knocked on 28 doors an hour in Santa Cruz, for almost seven hours, earning twenty dollars for my efforts. Now my work was over for the day. Tomorrow the town would be a labyrinth again, whose mysteries I would solve only superficially. But now my work was over. The town lapsed into obscurity around me, became a blur of houses and faces, silent and unnamed.

I drove the streets home, a transformation taking place—my mind a tree ungnarled, a fan unfolding.

A Woman Who Came Through Town Again

"Last night," she said over the phone, "I stayed up all night, and walked by the river, looking at the moon." It was an evening in the early spring, just warm enough for walking comfortably, hands swinging free and ungloved. There was no fog in the air, as there would be in the summer. The moon was half-full, like the face of a woman turning from the sun into darkness, afraid her white skin would burn.

She couldn't sleep, she said. Something about the night urged her on, kept her from going back to the house where she was staying. She was just passing through town, maybe for the last time. Santa Cruz had been like a magnet for her. It kept drawing her back, again and again. But like so many others, she didn't often know what to do once she had arrived here. So she walked that night, with a careless urgency, waiting for the morning to come—and with it, the blessing of sleep.

"I have a friend," she'd told me earlier, "who is going to have a baby soon. She had lost almost everything she had loved—her mother, her father. She had no reason to live, she was so full of grief. And now she has this baby to live for. She needed something to give her love to—something which needed her."

It was a time when many women our age were having babies, married or not. You could see them all over town, carrying their children in blankets, held next to their breasts, sometimes nursing them. Maybe they had needed something to live for—to give life in an age which threatened it, and so, they defied death.

Where would we be in a few years, she or I, or the young women like us, childless still. We'd make our homes in apartments or cabins, by ourselves or with temporary families—with our lovers or the people who seemed to think like us. But we'd be without blood ties connecting us there. Instead, we'd have our degrees, our careers, our possessions, or whatever it was we'd spent those years pursuing. We'd settle for the small portions of the world we'd been able to obtain. But sometimes we might wonder how we'd settled for these small spaces or boxes we'd reserved for ourselves, and so we might wander, at night or in our dreams, seeking a world unboxed again.

Her walking at night transcended the boxes. She walked about smelling of roses ("roses absorb negativity...sometimes I put rose oil on every wall in my room"), a scent you could only notice when she came close to you.

When she'd gone away again I passed a flower shop one afternoon, and stepped inside. For the change in my pocket, I came away with three small buds, and so carried them about with me, cradling them in my hand without bending the tissue they were wrapped in.

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Mamalution Dance Collective

A Language of One's Own

by Patty Paludan

"You understand, we can't sit and talk to you," Marilyn said. I assured her that I understood, that I had come to the Mamalution rehearsal because I wanted to get a feeling for what they were doing, and because I wasn't familiar with their work.

Collective creativity can be very satisfying, but it is undoubtedly more difficult than when there is one person in charge, one vision of the finished product, whether it is a dance, a piece of music, or an essay. The five visions of the members of Mamalution must be woven together to make the one vision presented, as a gift, to the audience. And so I sat on a cushion in a corner, and watched them weaving and reweaving their dances.

Some of the pieces they were working on were old favorites that hadn't been performed lately, and some were new. As I watched, I thought of Ferron's line, "We come together and we come apart..." and I saw how the movements, the coming together and separating, both fit the music and included little unexpected details which also seemed right, once I had seen them. The energy changed, between pieces and sometimes within pieces, with language that was sometimes verbal, and sometimes not.

The dances were phrased, and followed a pattern or theme for each work. The comments I overheard as the collective worked through several dances were about the process of working the phrases into the themes: "it fits, now does it work?..." or "...it's an energy transfer, decide where you want the energy to be and go there..." The timing was clearly important, not only the timing of the movements and steps, but the timing of the creative work being done as they interacted.

The members of Mamalution, Marilyn Marzell, Mary Molseed, Laura Schepps, Merrit Tucker, and Madalon Zorn, met as members of the Eugene, Oregon Dance Collective. They reunited in Santa Cruz in 1978 to form a feminist dance collective which could also incorporate theater and poetry. Indeed, many of their pieces have a strong element of street theater, an individual tone which might be guessed from the derivation of their name. Mamalution comes from the Yiddish word "Mamaloschen" meaning mother tongue, or more colloquially, "a language of one's own."

They emphasize the connection between the personal and the political, and affirm women's ability to use our strengths in facing the challenges of our lives. The political ingredient of their work shows in the humor and compassion with which they present issues of human rights, social roles, and the concerns of working people. Individual pieces affirm self-defense against rape, a strong anti-nuclear stand, and an awareness of the conflicts inside each woman, as well as in her contacts with our society.

The new pieces include an ethnic statement which is very important to the collective, four of whose members are Jewish. Marilyn describes it as "a movement poem about being Jewish and Palestinian, about reaching across barriers that have made both groups fear each other, to a place where we can reach out to each other. It's an artistic statement about being Jewish in view of the Palestinian people."

Another new dance is actually two pieces interconnected: a solo by Merritt about being able to tell stories to our children about hope—the wonderful, life-affirming stories so important when there is so much death around us: and a second piece based on Bernice Reagon's song "Breaths," a lovely, lyrical description of the cycle of life and death that says "those who have died have never left..."

A third new piece is about adolescence, a trio of persons each telling a different version of the same story of an incident at school.

Old favorites included in the program, among others, are "Pink Flamingo," "The Welcome Dance," the newspaper spoof called "10:30 News," and the powerful protest against woman-battering choreographed to Holly Near's "Fight Back." Marilyn says, "We want to couple hope with the reality of women's harsh struggles; we don't want to despair, we want to share a spirit of commitment with and to women who keep on keepin' on."

Mamalution's concert will be Saturday, April 16, at 8pm, at the UCSC Performing Arts theater. Tickets are $6, $7, and $8, sliding scale, and are available at the UCSC Box office, the Wizard of Aud, and the Santa Cruz Civic Box Office. Child care is available with advance reservation; call 476-3953. The concert will be signed by Jan Fried and Tina Marzell, who will use American sign language to translate the verbal portions.

WOMEN'S CLIPS

Quote of the Week: *"The principal emotion and personality characteristics of these women [who have been diagnosed as having psychogenic pelvic pain] have been variously described as follows: They are egotistical, self-indulgent and vain; demanding and independent; emotionally immature and shallow; prone to dramatize, exaggerate and seek attention; excitable; deficient in emotional control; coquettish and sexually provocative, but sexually fearful and often frigid. Most have had an unhappy family history.*

Benson, *Handbook of Obstetrics and Gynecology,* Lange, 1980.
Text used for OB/GYN interns under "Sex-Related Psychiatric Disorders."

Keeping the Birth-Rate Low

The Kyodo News Service in Japan reported that two out of three women questioned in a nationwide survey of sexual habits had had abortions. The survey, which was commissioned in late 1981, also revealed that approximately 40 percent of 1100 couples who responded did not practice contraception. For those who did, the condom was the most popular method (75 percent), then the rhythm method (25 percent), and coitus interruptus (15 percent). The survey focused on married couples of the managerial class who on the average had sex only about 1.2 times a week and took about 20 minutes to do it. The Kyodo News Service was quoted as saying, "This appears low compared with the pattern of frequency established by overseas studies like the Kinsey or Hite reports, though direct comparison of data is difficult."

Abortion Clinic Terrorism

"Right-to-Life" activists increased their sometimes violent harassment of abortion clinics last year, creating a "climate of terrorism" that raises concern about patients' safety, says a professional association of doctors and abortion centers.

According to Uta Landy, executive director of the National Abortion Federation, "the 1983 count was the highest number [of harassments] that we have ever seen." Thirty-three incidences of violence against abortion clinics were reported in 1982, including six firebombings and the kidnapping of a doctor. She feels the harassment of abortion clinics is likely to increase this year.

The public image of abortion is poor, Landy says, because of the history of illegal abortions and right-to-life groups' efforts to paint the procedure as a moral wrong. "People are very ignorant about it. They know very little about what an abortion facility is like, the physicians who perform abortions, counselors and the like," she said.

Landy believes harassment of abortion clinics will continue to increase because anti-abortion groups have turned their attention to the local level, after trying, thus far unsuccessfully, to outlaw abortion on a national scale. (AP).

Poetry in the Women's Section

Your illustrious Women's Section editors are now soliciting poetry for a possible one-time special poetry supplement in our section. Because of space limitations we ask all interested women to submit one poem only, and please do not give us the original as we will be unable to return them. Shorter poems will have a better chance for publication than longer ones, so please pick your poem with care. Poems (with name and phone number) should be dropped off at *City on a Hill* Press (the Stonehouse, at the base of campus) in the "Women's Section" box, or call stephie or Debby at 429-2430.

Yet Another Brilliant Idea

The VLI Corporation of Costa Mesa spent seven years and $7 million, including a $600,000 government grant from the National Institute of Health, to develop a two inch sponge, made of pliable polyurethan saturated with spermicide. This new vaginal sponge contraceptive is inserted into the vagina after a woman dampens it to activate the chemical, at least 24 hours before intercourse. The sponge needs no prescription, no special fitting and doesn't require more spermicide for additional acts of intercourse. No mention was made however, of recent studies showing significant correlation between the use of spermicide and toxic effects.

"We're very favorable of it," said Carol Downer, director of a feminist women's health center in LA. "It's one more option that women can have and the more alternatives we have, the better." The sponge is 85 percent effective, the same rating as the diaphragm. Tests weren't extensive enough to indicate whether the sponge might increase susceptibility to toxic shock syndrome, a disease linked to vaginal bacteria developing from objects like tampons left in place too long. The recently government-approved contraceptive should be available in Southern California by July, and throughout the nation later this year. It will be marketed under the brand name "2 Day" at about $1 for a three-day pack.

Policies and Regulations

Complete copies of University of California policies and Santa Cruz campus regulations applying to campus activities, organizations, and students available at the Campus Activities Office, college offices, and the Graduate Division Office. Reference copies are available at McHenry Library. Topics include:

- Nondiscrimination
- Use of University Properties
  - Speech and Advocacy
  - Registered Campus Organizations
- University Obligations and Student Rights
- Student Conduct and Discipline
- Student Governments
- Student Reciprocity Privileges
- Campus Emergencies
- Student Grievance Procedures
- Disclosure of Information from Student Records
- Guidelines Applying to Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

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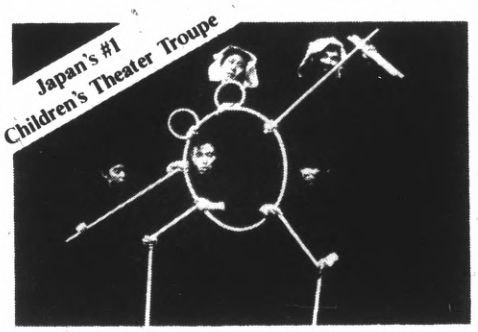

KAZE-NO-KO
April 17, 7 P.M., UCSC Performing Arts Theater (translation, CHILDREN OF THE WIND) is a team of creative Japanese actors who use new forms of movement and simple props — sticks, rings, balls, paper, string — to create images of animals, flowers, people, with which they tell cameo-like stories.

$3.50 students/seniors, $6.00 general, $2.00 children under 10

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Apart from Apartheid

Selaelo Maredi and Moeketsi Bodibe dream of returning to their homeland to perform theater before a free people. But when will South Africa be free?

by Stuart Leavenworth

South African playwright Selaelo Maredi knows what it means to get to the airport in a hurry. Six years ago, Maredi tells me, he arrived at the Johannesburg airport just minutes before security police came to arrest him. As the airliner he boarded left the runway en route to the US, the Black playwright looked out the window and saw the hatchetmen of South African apartheid shaking their fists at the sky. Maredi—with a simultaneous look of relief and longing in his eye—mentions that it is the last memory he has of his homeland.

Captive interviewees, Maredi and fellow South African actor Moeketsi Bodibe are passengers in my sister's Datsun as we speed over Highway 17 towards the San Jose Airport. The two dramatists have to catch a 11:15am flight to Portland, where later that day they will present another performance of Maredi's marvelous play, *For Better, Not For Worse*—and we are desperately late. Maredi is sitting in the front seat with my tape recorder in his lap, and Bodibe is looking out at the lush mountain landscape through the back seat window. As Maredi talks about his escape from South Africa, I peer at the rear view mirror, worried not about security police, but highway patrol officers.

"This scenery," Bodibe says as Maredi finishes his tale, "it reminds me—the green mountains and trees, the winding road—it reminds me of Capetown." Capetown is a city on the lower tip of Africa (which Dutch settlers founded when they invaded South Africa in the 17th century), and Bodibe visited there often before he went into exile in 1976. Capetown includes both picturesque views and Black squatter slums, and Bodibe's comparison of it to Santa Cruz sends an unintended chill up my spine.

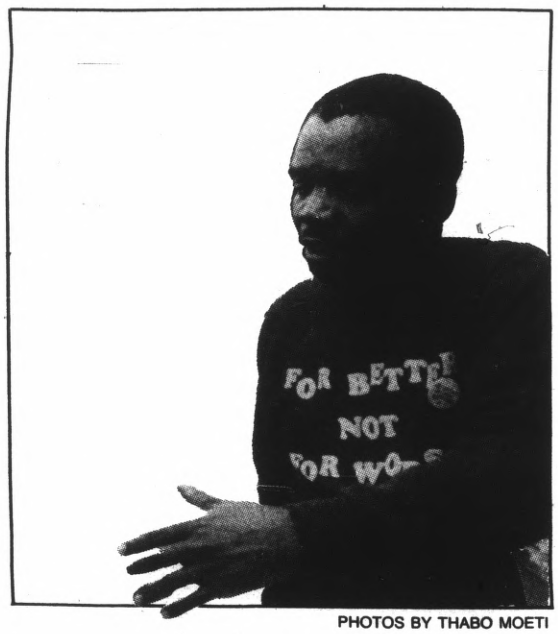
The interview continues, and I become accustomed to these chills as the background to Maredi and Bodibe's dreams and frustrations unfold on the way to the airport.

Selaelo Maredi was born in Sophietown, a ghetto outside of South Africa's industrial center of Johannesburg. He was just a schoolboy when all the Black families in the town were driven from their homes by police officers driving bulldozers. The reason: Sophietown had become a potential suburb for the white community, and under apartheid law, Blacks can be relocated if the government so desires.

Writing plays was an early hobby of Maredi's, and his first works were *A Little Education Is Dangerous,* and *It's My Blackness They Hate, Not Me,* which won awards from the South African Youth Club National Theatre. In 1971, as the student Black Consciousness movement was being sparked by the late Steve Biko, Maredi helped form the experimental Theatre Workshop, open to all races. Early productions of *Crossroads, Zzzip, Uhlanga, Smallboy,* and *Survival* led to confrontations with the security police, which Maredi describes to me as we reach the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains.

"One day we were rehearsing a play. After the performance, I got home and found a piece of paper. The police had ransacked the house and tossed everything around. They left a note that I must report to security police headquarters. I did not know what I had done...but finally I reported to police headquarters. The first thing the officer asked me was: 'Why are you criticizing the government?' I said, 'I don't know when I did that.' He said, 'Yes, we went to see the play. You were criticizing the government.' "

The officer, an Afrikaner (white South African) named Sergeant Forey, went on to describe minute details of Maredi's life, including the fact that while in Capetown, Maredi had listened to a record of Martin Luther King's speeches. "We are like the air you breathe," Sergeant Forey said, "we are everywhere." The sergeant then warned Maredi that the security police would not tolerate any more political criticisms in his upcoming plays.



PHOTOS BY THABO MOETI

Selaelo Maredi: *"Apartheid will never stop until the whole world rises like it did against Hitler."*

While Maredi describes this episode to me, I am reminded of a scene in his play, *For Better, Not For Worse,* which he and Bodibe performed the night before in UCSC's Barn Theater. In the play, a character named Mambane has his apartment ransacked by the security police, who are looking for the address of his refugee daughter. Later, Mambane discovers that his daughter has been killed by a parcel bomb sent by the security police. The tragedy of this scene comes after a hilarious first act—filled with comedy, music, and dance—and it depicts how moments of joy in South Africa are quickly overwhelmed by the deadly reality of apartheid.

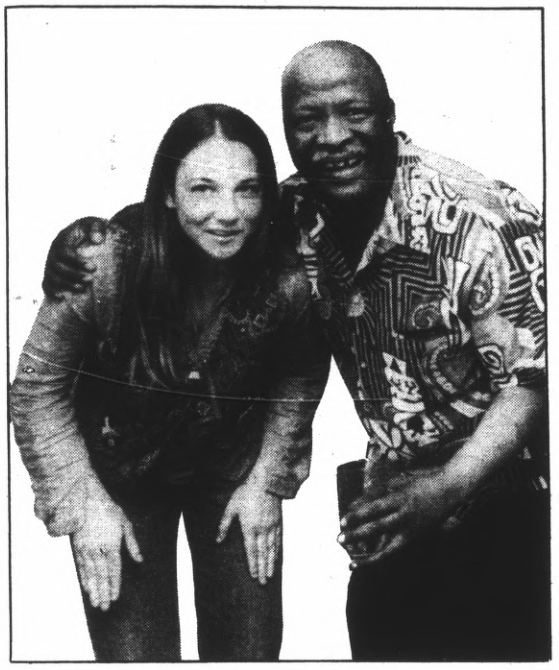
As Maredi notes, a play like his would be instantly banned if it were performed in South Africa. "It took a long time for the government to realize that theater could be a critical medium of the political situation in South Africa," Maredi says. "But when they realized it, they clamped down hard." An all-white censorship board was set up, and Black playwrights had to submit their scripts for review if they wanted to use public halls. Maredi, however, ignored the censorship board while in South Africa, and he took a great risk in doing so. According to Maredi, one Black dramaturge, Reverend Nzwandile Maghina, has been in prison since 1976 for similar malfeasance. In another case, the police arrived at an illegally performed play and arrested not only the playwright, but the performers *and* the audience.

I ask Maredi if he has incorporated any other personal experiences into the plot of *For Better, Not For Worse.* He shifts his stocky frame around in the small seat of the Datsun, and answers.

"During my whole life in South Africa, I became very observant of the lives of the people around me...Take for instance the character of Mambane, played by Moeketsi [Bodibe]. I know of an old man, he could not confront the system, become outspoken. But I knew that he was very angry...very *angry*! He eventually became outspoken, and then he was silenced, and he was put under house arrest. One of his daughters, who is in exile now, was detained for about two years. And then his son was killed by a parcel bomb after he [the son] escaped South Africa. That's one of the families I grew up with."

Maredi sits back in his seat, and goes on to describe the character of Shai, the one he portrays in the play. "There are a lot of people at home who just want to survive; they are bitter, they are angry, they're sad. A person like that...he will start singing and dancing, buying liquor...and just holding a job so that he can buy bread for his family. And I always find that people like that are the most frustrated, because they try not to think about it. And so in most cases, you will find that the two people [characters like Mambane and Shai], their friendship will deteriorate. They become bitter. And they hate each other, even though they both feel the same way."

Fortunately, in real life, the characters of Selaelo Maredi and Moeketsi Bodibe have had no irreconcilable squabbles



Moeketsi Bodibe: *"Even if I were to go home, and the police didn't bother with me, I would still be hurt seeing how they treat other people. The police throw people out of windows, and then say, 'He killed himself.'"*

with each other. Like Maredi, Bodibe escaped from South Africa through the aegis of an international touring company, and eventually wound up in New York City. There he met Maredi, who was writing such plays as *Homeland, The Shield,* and *Vanquish,* and a year ago the two decided to go on tour with *For Better, Not For Worse.* Although they have spent almost every day together since then, making one-day sojourns to university towns from Connecticut to California, they remain good friends, bonded by a cause for which they have risked their lives.

"One of the reasons we chose to take this play on tour was to reach the American people," Maredi tells me. "There are so many problems in this world, that people don't know where to focus their attention. Back in 1977, there was so much support from students on US campuses to overthrow apartheid, but that support has deteriorated."

Part of the reason for this American apathy to apartheid, Maredi says, is that "the enemy has found a new strategy": red baiting.

"The whole thing has been broken down into pro-westernism and pro-communism. The politicians use communism like a wool blanket. And once that thing is there, people refuse to see beyond the blanket. And its an imaginary blanket! Communism is just used to justify the crimes that they [the apartheid rulers] commit...So we must keep reminding people that apartheid is still happening, and it will never stop until the whole world rises like it did against Hitler...like the American people rose against the war in Vietnam."

At this point there is a pause in the conversation, and suddenly I realize that I have taken the wrong exit on our way to the airport. To prevent Maredi and Bodibe from noticing my faulty navigation, I ask them a sticky question.

"You both must have a strong urge to return to your homeland," I say. "Do you?"

"Yes, I really want to go home," Maredi says. "But...thinking about what's going on in South Africa, I can't imagine returning to that country."

"It would be very dangerous for you, now," I offer.

"It really would," Maredi says, nodding his head sadly.

"And apart from being dangerous," Bodibe remarks from the back seat, "if I were to go home, and the police didn't bother with me, I would still be hurt seeing how they treat other people. I would wake up in the morning and see police doing raids and arresting people, for *nothing!* They would throw people out of the windows, and then say, 'He killed himself.' "

"On top of that," Maredi comments, "after living in America, I have started thinking of *all* people as human beings. Now, if I were to go home, I would look at life as I do here, and try to behave as I do here. And that would get me killed in a week's time, not only from the police, but from the ordinary white people."

To illustrate his point, Maredi describes the experience of his uncle on his wedding day in a small town outside of Johannesburg. His uncle was wearing a wedding suit, and was casually strolling down the sidewalk. Since he was from Johannesburg, which is somewhat more tolerant than other areas of South Africa, he did not realize that he must move aside when a white man passed on the sidewalk. A group of Afrikaners saw him violating this procedure, and outraged by his formal attire, they beat him right on the street. Because of this beating, his uncle was in intensive care at the hospital for two weeks, and had to postpone his wedding.

For some reason, the experience of his uncle reminds me ominously of America.

"Haven't you felt the racism in this country though, during your stay?" I ask.

"It's subtle," Maredi replies. "What really shocked me was the situation in Chicago...The white Democrats said they would rather vote for a white candidate than support Harold Washington. That really shocked me."

Listening from the back seat, Bodibe mentions the crucial difference between the US and South Africa. "Even if there is that type of thing in America, it is not written into the books. In South Africa, the government really thinks there should be segregation—that two people who love each other should be put in prison because one is white and one is Black."

The control tower of the San Jose airport is now coming into view, and Maredi and Bodibe are collecting their possessions to disembark. A few minutes later they have checked their few pieces of baggage—just moments before the plane is due to take off—and we say farewell to each other. As they board the plane, I am reminded of Maredi's comment about the wool blanket. Perhaps in a few years, when long overdue political and economic pressure is brought to bear in South Africa, Maredi and Bodibe can return to their homeland to perform theater before a free people. Although idealistic, it is an inspirational thought for me. If anyone can help pull the wool off of America's eyes, it is these two courageous artists.

Author's note: *I want to thank Thabo Moeti and the International Students Club for bringing Maredi and Bodibe to UCSC, and arranging this interview. Although they were denied funding by the Committee on Arts and Lectures, this group of students was able to hustle funds from the colleges and other groups, and the result was a very fine performance of* For Better, Not For Worse. *One only hopes that the Committee on Arts and Lectures will be more receptive to South African artists in the future.*

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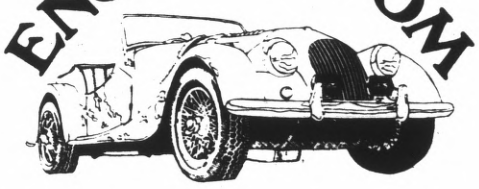

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"Target Nicaragua" Review

The Silent War

by Dan Siegel

James LeMoyne—NEWSWEEK

Today we daily read of the US-armed and organized counterrevolutionary raids into Nicaragua from Honduras. We repeatedly read the denials by the administration of American involvement. We know better.

Although we are more than a bit skeptical that Nicaragua is only being "harassed," most of us only vaguely sense the impact of the CIA's destabilization program. To better understand how such a program is played out in real-life terms, one should start by watching a new documentary film entitled *Target Nicaragua: Inside A Covert War* (which screened last week on campus and which is to be shown on public television in the coming months).

Directed by Saul Landau, who is teaching at UCSC this quarter, *Target Nicaragua* succeeds as a film by stimulating both our minds and our hearts. At one level the film documents US government (as well as Honduran and Argentine) complicity with the "contras," or counterrevolutionaries, who seek to overthrow the Sandinista government. We experience the human costs of the war through the lives of the victims: the soldiers and peasants operating and living near the border.

The film documents the US role in the counterrevolution through interviews with the local participants. The interviews include a confession by a Red Cross official who spied for the American Embassy in Managua to secure hard-to-get medicine for his son. There is also testimony from an Argentine intelligence officer who, disgruntled by US support of the British during the Malvinas crisis, reveals a CIA-sponsored program aimed at Nicaragua secretly known as "Silent War: Strategy of Terror."

Although such testimony provides important evidence of US support of the "contras," the heart of Landau's film lies beyond any expose of CIA-backed terrorism. Above all else, this film requires viewing for its portrait of a long-suffering people who will resist the the return of a reactionary regime at any cost.

We see how the Nicaraguan frontier population is victimized by the heirs of Somoza. We see the homeless peasants, the grieving widows, the fatherless children. These are images of a people whose lives have beeen pushed beyond our imagination. Social reality is so brutal that ideology is irrelevant. Their lives need no explanation, they have no choice but to fight. And they know who is their enemy.

Landau avoids making helpless victims out of these people. We are not overwhelmed by suffering and hopelessness, and no cathartic tears can wash away our pain and anger.

We are not immobilized by guilt or pity. Instead we grow to appreciate the level of commitment which is born through revolution and counterrevolution. As one Nicaraguan border soldier says, "A revolutionary's morale shows up because he knows why he is fighting his enemy." On the other hand, the "contras," as one peasant points out, "are fighting for dollars."

By the end of *Target Nicaragua* we believe a Nicaraguan Interior official when she says, "Imperialism will never defeat the Revolution or it will find a country of dead bodies."

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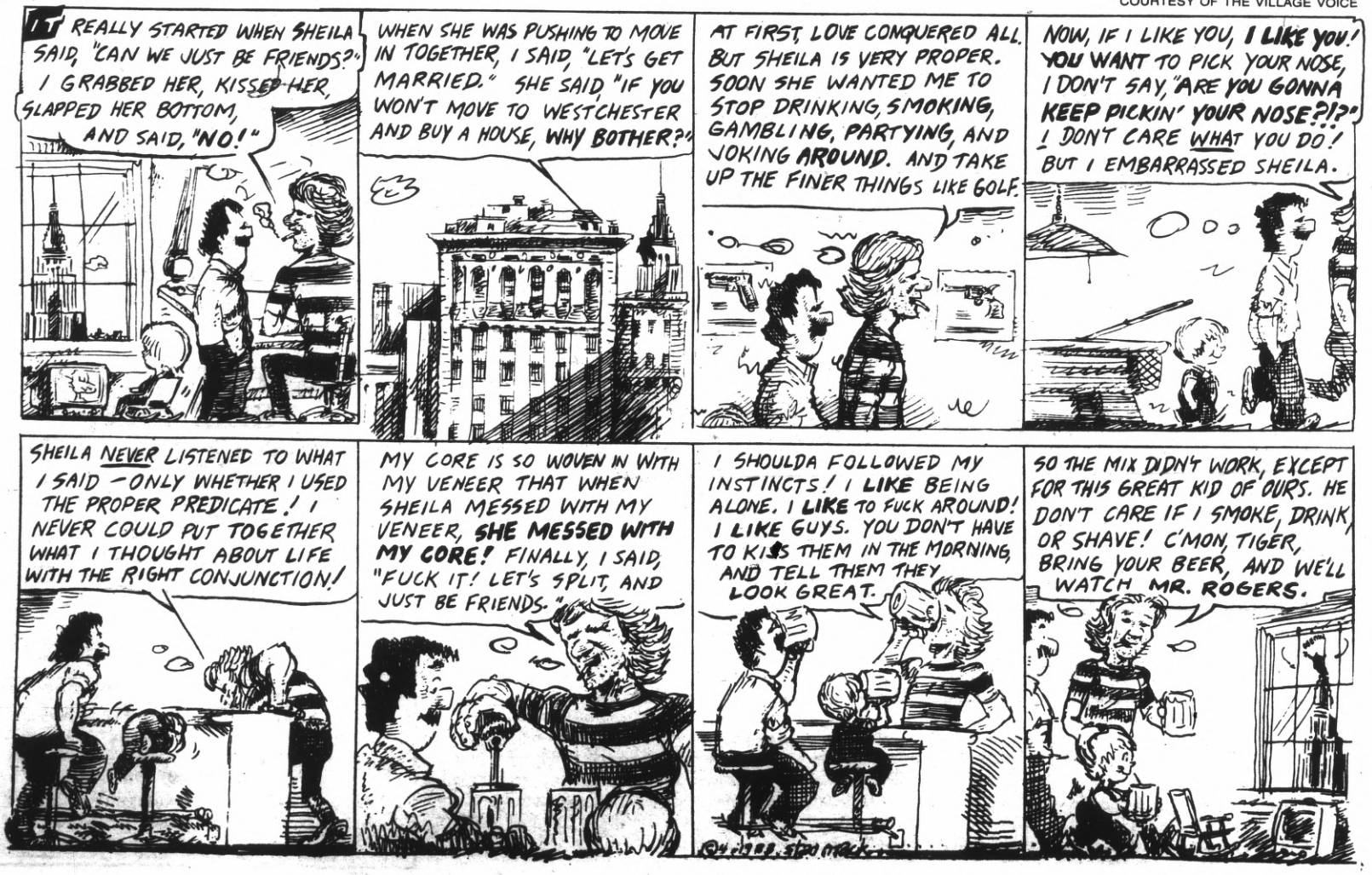
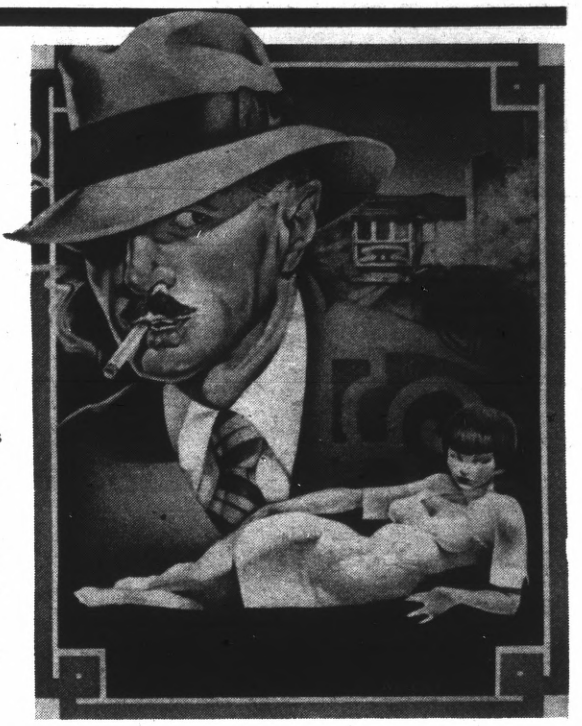

IT REALLY STARTED WHEN SHEILA SAID, "CAN WE JUST BE FRIENDS?" I GRABBED HER, KISSED HER, SLAPPED HER BOTTOM, AND SAID, "NO!"
WHEN SHE WAS PUSHING TO MOVE IN TOGETHER, I SAID, "LET'S GET MARRIED." SHE SAID, "IF YOU WON'T MOVE TO WESTCHESTER AND BUY A HOUSE, WHY BOTHER?"
AT FIRST, LOVE CONQUERED ALL. BUT SHEILA IS VERY PROPER. SOON SHE WANTED ME TO STOP DRINKING, SMOKING, GAMBLING, PARTYING, AND JOKING AROUND. AND TAKE UP THE FINER THINGS LIKE GOLF.
NOW, IF I LIKE YOU, I LIKE YOU! YOU WANT TO PICK YOUR NOSE, I DON'T SAY, "ARE YOU GONNA KEEP PICKIN' YOUR NOSE?!?" I DON'T CARE WHAT YOU DO! BUT I EMBARRASSED SHEILA.
SHEILA NEVER LISTENED TO WHAT I SAID — ONLY WHETHER I USED THE PROPER PREDICATE! I NEVER COULD PUT TOGETHER WHAT I THOUGHT ABOUT LIFE WITH THE RIGHT CONJUNCTION!
MY CORE IS SO WOVEN IN WITH MY VENEER THAT WHEN SHEILA MESSED WITH MY VENEER, SHE MESSED WITH MY CORE! FINALLY, I SAID, "FUCK IT! LET'S SPLIT, AND JUST BE FRIENDS."
I SHOULDA FOLLOWED MY INSTINCTS! I LIKE BEING ALONE. I LIKE TO FUCK AROUND! I LIKE GUYS. YOU DON'T HAVE TO KISS THEM IN THE MORNING, AND TELL THEM THEY LOOK GREAT.
SO THE MIX DIDN'T WORK, EXCEPT FOR THIS GREAT KID OF OURS. HE DON'T CARE IF I SMOKE, DRINK, OR SHAVE! C'MON, TIGER, BRING YOUR BEER, AND WE'LL WATCH MR. ROGERS.

"In Chinatown, You Are Known as a Just Man"

Hammett and Thugs

by Richard von Busack



It looks as if Francis Ford Coppola is going to be the Orson Welles of the '90s. His inability to produce a film of the same quality as *Apocalypse Now* is mirrored by Welles's difficulty achieving anything of the quality of *Citizen Kane*. Moreover, both Welles and Coppola share a genius for running themselves into debt. Now with the Coppola-owned Zoetrope studios hurtling into the arms of the receivers, comes *Hammett*, an unleashed dog which just might spell the end of Coppola's dream of the spirit of technology married to the spirit of art.

Hammett is not just a weak film, not just a misconceived film; it is an out and out 14 carat gold turkey, so mind-bendingly bad that it is almost certain to meet revival on the bad film circuit.

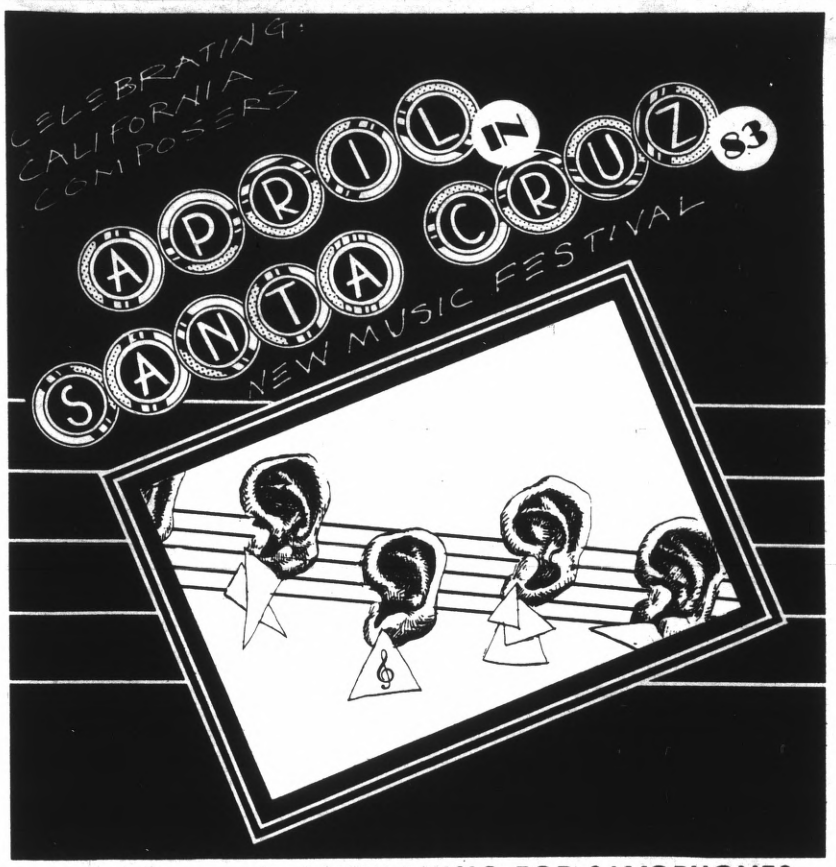
Set in the corrupt, freewheeling San Francisco of the 1920s, *Hammett* concerns ex-Pinkerton agent and future author of *The Maltese Falcon*, Samuel Dashiell Hammett. Hammett is called out of retirement by his old associate Peter Boyle (who we are given to understand is the prototype for Hammett's the Continental Op) to track down an escapee from the white slave rackets, Chrystal Ling (Lydia Lei). Through the opium dens of Chinatown (which are inexplicably located one block from Hammett's house on Post Street) to the halls of the Pacific Club—sidestepping holes in the plot that a cable car could drive through—Hammett becomes enmeshed in a gossamer web of lies and deceit, blackmail and murder. Predictably, this corruption goes all the way to the top in the form of thinly-disguised characters playing Adolph Spreckles, Henry Huntington, and several other San Francisco power brokers. If the themes explored seem familiar, they should be; I dimly recall a film called *Chinatown*, in which a detective named Jake Gittes was put through strikingly similar paces.

As Hammett, actor Frederick Forrest is adequate, shambling around the costly ($5 million) sets of Zoetrope in a dazed funk reminiscent of Joseph Cotten in *The Third Man*. His cohort, Peter Boyle, is so obviously a bad hat that the viewer's hackles rise as soon as he enters the picture; but considering the dark sets, it's not too surprising that Forrest doesn't spot the villainy. Marilu Henner walks around in 1920s lingerie, is taken to locations where she will be menaced by gunmen, and is forced to speak the line "Be careful, Hammett" several times during the proceedings.

Ross Thomas's screenplay delivers some classically bad dialogue. At one point, Hammett is told by Chrystal Ling that she had come to him for help "because in Chinatown, you are known as a just man"; in another sequence Elisha Cook straight-faces the line, "Dames like her, they live on trouble." The scenario is littered with characters stolen from the Hammett canon; in one scene Hammett is congratulated on his knowledge of the English language by a character meant to be the Fat Man, as Hammett knows the real definition of the Yiddish word "gunsel"; in another Cook (who plays a taxi driver) is corrected on his use of "Frisco."

The cumulative effect is to make one wonder whether *Hammett* is meant to be a thriller, a pastiche, or a parody.

Though the screenplay is dizzying and acting bizarre, Dean Taboularis's lush sets and John Barry's soundtrack give the film much more weight than it would have had otherwise. But director Wim Wender's gloomy attempt at *film noir* is sabotaged by them, lost in yards of satin and velvet and polished wood, and artsy camera angles (camera under a typewriter, camera on ceiling, camera underneath a glass walkway.) Yet *Hammett*, bad as it is, is never boring; as an exercise in failure it is indispensable to film students and fans of *le cine mauvaise* alike.



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ANNOUNCEMENTS

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT FUNDING applications are now available for the Spring Quarter. These funds are for student volunteer projects in the community. Applications are available in the Campus Activities Office located above the Whole Earth Restaurant. For further information contact Dean Beck-Stewart at 429-2934 or by coming by the office. The deadline is 4:00pm, Friday, April 15.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROGRAM is now accepting applications for undergraduate field research grants. Usual grants will be of a few hundred dollars, with an upper limit of $1,500 per project. The research may be in a natural science, social science, or other discipline; however, proposed projects must involve some field work. The deadline for proposals is 20 April 1983. More information and grant application forms are available at the Environmental Field Program office, Room 231, Clark Kerr Hall.

MORE CHOICES AT CHOICE! Choice Medical Clinic announces its newest service: Fertility Awareness Method of Natural Birth control classes begin Tuesday evening April 19th, taught by Deborah Abbott, a certified instructor. Men welcome. MediCal accepted. REGISTER NOW! Call 462-1222 or drop by the Clinic at 3323 Mission Drive, S.C.

CHANCELLOR SINSHEIMER HOLDS open office hours for students every Tuesday afternoon from 1:30-3:30pm (except when classes are not in session). Any student (or groups of up to three) is welcome to visit with the Chancellor to discuss problems, concerns, or just to get-acquainted. No appointment is necessary—just stop in the Chancellor's office off the foyer of McHenry Library and let the receptionist know you would like a few minutes with the Chancellor.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB Field Trip: Sunday April 17, 1983, 8:30am. Castle Rock state park. Carpool at the S.C. County Government Center at 7:15am or go directly to the park. Go north on highway 17 to Skyline Dr. Turn right on Skyline to Castle Rock State Park. Phone 476-8309 for more information.

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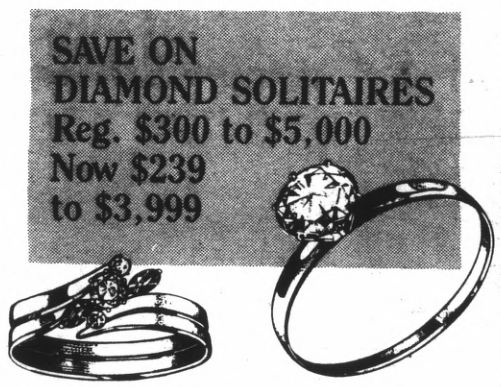

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WORKSHOPS
April 14 Career Opportunities in the United Kingdom, 7pm
19 Interviewing Techniques, 12 noon
20 Resume preparation, 12 noon
Call x2183 for workshop locations & sign up.

RECRUITERS COMING TO CAMPUS
April 14 Internal Revenue Service
20 K-Mart
22 Fireman's Fund Insurance
22 Baylor University
25 Los Angeles Unified School District
Call Diane Matus, x2183, to arrange an interview.

APRIL IS HEALTH CAREER INFORMATION MONTH!!
Scheduled speakers are:
April 14 Gerald C. Crary, M.D., Alleopathic Medicine
19 Christopher Keys, D.D.S.
21 Gary Dolowich, Accupuncturist/M.D.
Call CPPC, x2183, to sign up.

FULLBRIGHT GRANT OPPORTUNITIES: DEADLINE APRIL 18, 1983 Grant opportunities for 83-84 have been reopened in the following countries: Algeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, and Tunisia. If interested contact Diane Matus, Fullbright Program Adviser, at CPPC, x2183, as soon as possible.

PRE-MED WORKSHOP "Writing the Essay for Med School Application" will be the topic of discussion for this workshop led by Rosejoanne Cirincione, CPPC pre-med adviser. Join her April 21, 12 noon, at the Cowell A-frame. She has a series of workshops scheduled in April and May. For info, call x2183.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ARTS: Porter Dining hall—Sat., April 23—9:30am-2:30pm. Distinguished speakers from throughout the state will conduct workshops in the arts. More detailed information available by phoning the Porter Student Affairs Office at 429-2857.

"TRUE TO LIFE", a 2-D Senior Art Show by Carla Cruttenden, of paintings, drawings, prints, natural science illustrations. April 14-21, Provost Gallery (corner of Porter/College V Dining Hall) open 12-3 and 5-7:30.

SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCE CLASS meets Thursday evenings, 7:30-10:00. The location is new since March, now being at the mezzanine floor dance studio in the Palomar Hotel, 1344 Pacific, Santa Cruz. Beginners are welcome, wear soft shoes, and for further information, call 476-6303.

THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CYCLING CLUB is sponsoring a maintenance clinic and swap meet on April 17th. These events will run from 2 to 4pm at the Live Oak School grounds, Capitola Road and 17th Avenue. For further information about these and other Cycling Club activities call Mike at 476-6754.

THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CYCLING CLUB is sponsoring a get-in-shape ride along the scenic Branciforte Drive loop on saturday April 16th. Meet at the Town Clock, Water and Pacific, Santa Cruz, at 9am. Bring money for a brunch stop in Soquel. For further information about this event or the Club in general call Laurel at 429-6188.

COOP ED INTERNSHIP PROGRAM This is a partial listing of internships available with the Cooperative Education Office, room 205 Central Services. Please stop by or call x2368 or 2396, Monday-Friday, 8am-5pm, for more information. We also have a recorded telephone service available during non-office hours listing current internships, x2396. LOCAL PUBLISHING, MONTEREY BAY AQUARIUM, OPEN CHANNEL, LOCAL PARTTIME MARKET RESEARCH, URBAN HOUSING (Richmond, Oakland, Pasadena), HOUSING VIDEO, PACIFIC TELEPHONE, SUPREME COURT, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DISNEYLAND, HIGHWIRE.

COMPUTER INFORMATION SCIENCE INTERVIEWS: TYMSHARE of Cupertino, CA will be on campus Thursday and Friday, April 14 & 15 to interview CIS students for internships. See Jewel, Cooperative Education Office, 205 Central Services, x2396.

THE DISORIENTATION COLLECTIVE needs your: Artwork, Photography, Articles, Fiction/Poetry, Ideas for the Fall '83 Disorientation Manual. Submissions may be dropped off at the student A-Frame.

RESIDENT PRECEPTOR WANTED for 1983-84. Kresge College has one opening for a Resident Preceptor for the 83-84 academic year. Applicants must be UCSC faculty, staff, or graduate students. Application deadline: April 21, 1983 (5:00pm). For complete job description and application information, call 429-4433 or x2071.

AT THIS TIME, the UCSC Financial Aid Office has no plans to implement the selective service registration requirement for financial aid applicants. There are legal, legislative, and administrative issues which

continued on page 34

Mr. Goatlips:

Master of the Mystic Arts

I lit the last candle with three burned fingers. Now my room was ablaze with them. I took the top off the aerosol can of High John the Conqueror Root and, avoiding the many open flames in my room, began to mist the room with it. I wasn't sure what a High John the Conqueror Root was supposed to smell like, but it distinctly reminded me of Fortunate Saint Esmerelda spray, with which I had bombed the room with before setting off the juju candles. Could it be that the Lucky 7 Domino Company of Lafayette, Louisiana was perhaps adulterating their products? No, I was sure that they were not, just as I was sure that the Mennon Corporation, makers of Cruex Jock Spray, had not had a sideline of voodoo aerosols, no matter how much they smelled alike.

I heard a knock on my door. It was Greg, my housemate. He silently took in my redecoration scheme: the candles, the choking aerosol stench, the idol of Baron Samedi on top of my television set, and the Gun Club's Jeffery Lee Pierce shouting about devils in the woods on the tape deck. After a minute, he cleared his throat.

"Uh...Regis..."

"I know what you're thinking," I said. "But I had to take action against the dark powers. If I'm going to graduate this quarter, I'll need all the help I can get." He nodded, still silent. "Listen, maybe you can help me," I continued. "You're on better terms with the next door neighbors than I am. Do you think they'd sell me one of their chickens?"

"I'll go ask them," Greg said, backing away. As he left, I saw him make a spiral gesture at his temple with his forefinger. I wanted to warn him that the dark gods are not mocked, but thought better of it. If he wasn't used to a little eccentricity on my part by now, he might as well start. I shut the door and cranked up the Gun Club, while I cursed the lily-livered Supreme Court Justices who have slowed up the death penalty and caused a severe shortage of mojo hands. There's always some clown trying to circumvent your constitutional right to freedom of religion. Sighing, I uncapped the High John and gave the room a few more blasts.

I have been battling psychic storms, the evil eye, and hexes from my enemies for the most part of my life. Yet I had only realized that unwanted spirits were stepping up the attack when I received last Sunday's edition of the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*. The edition bore an unwanted advertising supplement from the Institute of Certified Travel Agents. (Using special numerology techniques I am not at liberty to reveal, I divvied up the ICTA's numbers and came out with 666.) Of special notice was an article titled "South Africa's World," written by one Yvonne Michie *Horn*. (Emphasis mine—it is well known that the Evil One has horns.) Clearly, "Horn" is a pseudonym for a free-lancer who we know as Lou C. Ferr. I quote:

"South Africa calls itself a world in one country. And no wonder—for where else can you meet the stone age in a Zulu kraal and two hours later be jetting over the bushveld en route to Johannesburg's big-city glitter?"

Where else can you see Beelzebub posing as a travel writer than right here in Santa Cruz? "And without a doubt, the country offers opportunities galore in its magnificent game preserves of which Kreuger national park is the most famous and the largest. Cape buffalo, wildebeests, tribes of baboons—Kreuger has them all in an enormous open-air zoo where you are captive." Speaking of open-air zoos and captives, one need not go as far as Kreuger to see them; although they are not on the average traveler's itinerary, one may view superbly maintained herds of *homo sapiens* preserved in open-air parks ("Bantustans," as they are called). In addition, visitors to the Parliament in Pretoria can see a splendid tribe of chittering, dung-throwing baboons in what are, I assure you, their natural surroundings.

From the teeming bush, with its picturesque wildebeests and its picturesque Boer game wardens (be sure to get a scorecard to tell them apart), the Prince of Darkness whirls us away to sophisticated Cape Town, where you and he may stroll hand in claw "through European style parks on your way back to the hotel, perhaps the five-star Mount Nelson standing like a pale-pink monument in its seven acres of gardens set against Cape Town's most famous landmark, Table Mountain. [The devil may be a gentleman, but he has severe trouble with his run-on sentences.] "It's considered near a sacrilege to visit Cape Town and not take Table Mountain's aerial tramway."

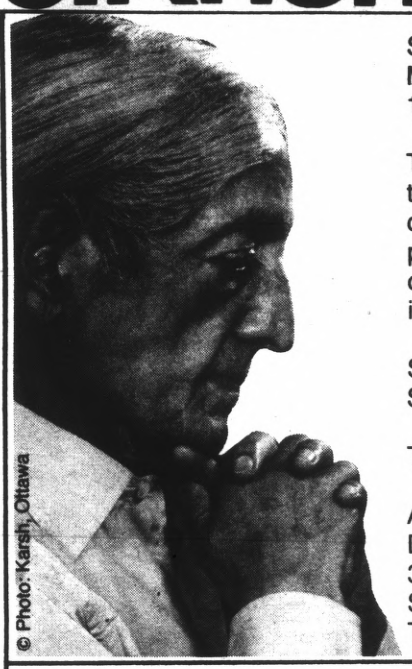
A safer sacrilege, one presumes, than mentioning the names "Steve Biko" or "Randy Newman," but a sacrilege none the less.

From the gentility of Jo'berg to the wine country to Durban, "the sophisticated 'holiday city' on the Indian Sea, where fluttering saris keep company with bikinis under the year-round robin's egg-blue sky," to Zululand—at last, a mention of the fact that a few people of the colored persuasion inhabit Africa—where "a dignified chief will greet you, spear in hand, wearing animal skins draped over his bare chest." His Satanic Majesty leaves no South African stone unturned to prove what Malcom X always maintained—the devil is a white man.

Now, as I wave away the clouds of High John and dread the approach of 5pm, when the Satan Cruz *Sentinel* makes its daily appearance on my driveway, I am in communion with all the forces which protect the initiate against ad supplements. And I would like to make available to my readers an autographed pair of *Sentinel* Uncrossing Sticks. Made by the sagacious Ticonderoga Indians, marked with the mystic numeral 2 1/2 (signifying the number of months I have left to read that paper) and tipped with pink rubber "spirit nullifiers," the sticks should keep their owners safe for a while. You can order them through the usual address—I'll even sharpen them for you. Remember, it's the third house down from Delaware Avenue, the one that has the world's most mystical trashcans—or will, if my luck doesn't change.

ERIC SHAW

J.Krishnamurti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ANNOUNCEMENTS

remain unsolved. Not until all issues are resolved will we proceed, if required to do so by law. Call extension 2963 if you would like further information.

MATRIX, SANTA CRUZ'S women's monthly newsmagazine, invites all women to attend their fundraiser this Sun, April 17 at Heartwood Spa, 3150A Mission Dr., (near Dominican Hospital) from 6pm to 11pm. A reduced fee of $4.00 includes unlimited use of Heartwood Spa's community hot-tub and sauna. Professional massage, women's music and refreshments will also be available. Proceeds from the evening will be used by Matrix to continue their coverage of women's issues. For further info call 462-2192.

BOOKSHOP SANTA CRUZ & WINGBOW PRESS Invite you to an evening of POEMS & STORIES celebrating the publication of *Coyote's Journal*. Thursday, April 21, 7pm. Bookshop Santa Cruz, 1547 Pacific Garden Mall, Santa Cruz. Free. Light Refreshment Available.

TWO DOCUMENTARIES ON NUCLEAR ISSUES will be presented at Louden Nelson Community Center on Wednesday, April 20th at 8:00pm. The showing of *One Million Hiroshimas* and San Francisco Film Festival award winner, *In the Nuclear Shadow: What Can the Children Tell Us,* is being sponsored by the Santa Cruz Neighborhood Food Co-op and the Resource Center for Nonviolence. An optional discussion of the films will be held from 9:00-9:30pm. $1.50 donation.

THE SANTA CRUZ CHAPTER of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL will be meeting on Sunday, April 17th—7:30pm at 1432 Merrill St., Santa Cruz. At this month's meeting, Jane Fessenden will be sharing her experiences from her trip to Nicaragua which relate to human rights issues. All interested individuals are welcome. For information, call 476-2536.

THE SANTA CRUZ COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION is having a fiesta on Saturday April 16th from 2 to 5pm. The fiesta will be held at the Main Street Plaza in downtown Watsonville. Food and entertainment will be provided. The fiesta is in celebration of the Credit Union's plans to open an office in Watsonville. All residents and representatives of community organizations are warmly invited to celebrate with the Credit Union. For more information, call the Credit Union at 688-9790.

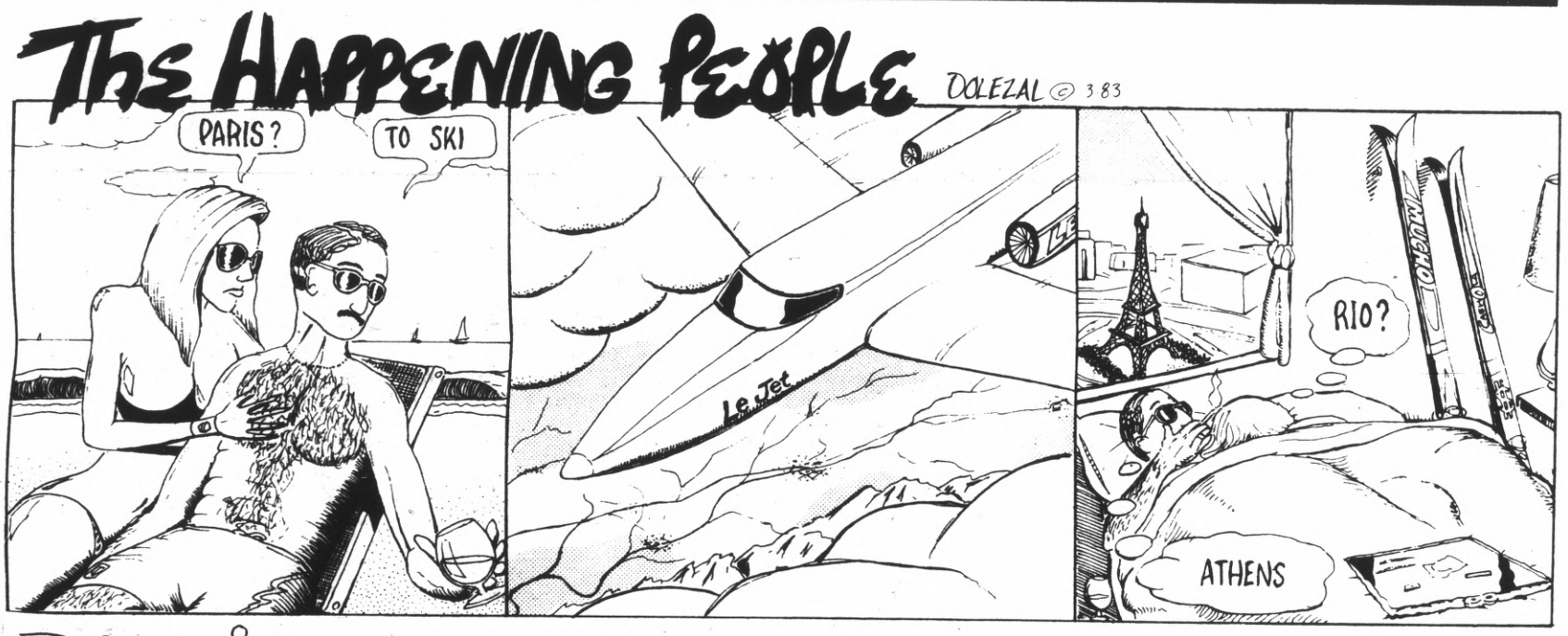
THE SIERRA INSTITUTE/WILDERNESS Studies program of UC Extension is currently accepting applications for Summer and Fall courses. Programs offer 5-15 units of academic credit and are located in the Sierra and the Pacific Northwest. These programs are very popular and fill rapidly. Summer enrollment deadline is May 9. Fall enrollment deadline is July 5. If you are interested contact the Sierra Institute at 429-2761 for more information.

THE SOCIETY FOR the Avoidance of Compulsive EATING and the Enjoyment of FOOD announces its formation as a student organization. Artists who want their work published on the cover of a book about compulsive eating can reach S.A.K.E., c/o UCSC, College 8, Box 873, Santa Cruz 95064 or may call 458-1795 evenings and mornings before 10am.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD FOOD CO-OP will hold new member meetings for people interested in joining throughout the month of April. All are welcome to shop at the Co-op one time before joining. The Neighborhood Food Co-op is located at 328A Ingalls, Santa Cruz (between Fair and Swift, two blocks from Mission St.). To sign up for an orientation meeting or for more information, call 426-1299 between 11am and 7pm.

FREEZE CAMPAIGN ISSUES SENATE ALERT: The local chapter of the Californians for a Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze urges county residents to write and call U.S. Senators Alan Cranston and Pete Wilson to solicit their support for the Senate Budget Committee's recommendation for a 5 percent increase in the defense budget as opposed to the 10 percent increase as recommended by President Reagan. Senator Pete Wilson can be sent a letter at the Dirksen office building, Washington, DC 20510. His phone number is 202-224-2841. Senator Alan Cranston can be written at the same address, and can be phoned at 202-224-3553. Phone calls made before 8am will cost less than 60 cents. For more information contact Dan Haifley at 429-8755.

THE VIETNAM VETS of Santa Cruz County bring to you "Honeybucket"—a theatrical experience about Vietnam by a Viet Veterans Theatre company from San Francisco. Don't miss it! Saturday April 16 8pm, Sunday April 17, 2pm. Vets Hall, 846 Front St., Santa Cruz.



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WRITING ABOUT OUR LIVES—Workshops for women who write or would like to led by Ellen Bass. A place to share our lives and work, our support, our creativity. Beginning May 10, 1983, Tuesdays 1-4, or May 11, 1983, Wednesdays, 7-10pm. Beginning and experienced writers welcome. 475-2318.

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LETTERS

continued from page 16

around this issue. Mellen had not even been to the gym to play ball before writing the story and yet he opens with, "It is a typical Saturday...". How does he know what a typical Saturday is like? I am tired of the elitist attitudes of these helpless little rich kids at the University. I have never been intimidated into sitting out a game nor have I ever seen a situation where a student was forced to sit any longer than anyone else. Before we close the doors to the University, or the doors to our minds, let us seek out workable alternatives. This must begin with responsible journalism.

Thank You
Jono Shaffer

Shock The Monkey

Dear Staff:

People who protest against painful and wasteful laboratory experiments on animals are often dismissed as being sentimental. I would like to describe just one example, termed by an article in the British Medical Journal "Lancet" as "shocking to the normal human conscience" way back in 1949, but still in use today.

The Noble/Collip revolving drum was invented in 1942 to produce shock in laboratory animals. The drum has projections inside which lifts the animals from the bottom of the drum as it rotates and lets it fall when it reaches the top. To prevent the animal from trying to break its fall, its paws are taped together. The drum, turned by a motor at around 40 RPMs, subjects the animal to 720 falls in the standard "drumming" which lasts nine minutes. Typical injuries are: broken or knocked-out teeth; bruised head, paws and scrotum; hemorrhages in muscles; bruised liver, engorged bowels, kidneys, lungs and intestines.

In order to catch the eyes and ears of legislators and government officials who keep appropriating and granting money for such research, a coalition of groups and individuals, Mobilization for Animals, will assemble at four of this country's seven primate Research Centers on April 24, hoping to demonstrate the amount of public concern there is for the suffering of laboratory animals. The Fund for Animals in San Francisco and the Palo Alto Humane society, which are sponsoring the event and providing bus service to the Sunday noon rally at UC-Davis, will be joined by scientists and celebrities in asking for humane reforms.

Sincerely,
D.V. Wahl

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